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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BALLS & BALL TICKETS, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
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Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
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Treasurer—Thomas Madeo.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and E. E. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

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Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

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AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.

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He invites a call from every one.

Haunted Lodgings.

Dear love, I feel your face
Close, close to mine, though we are far apart,
And seas between throb like some wicked heart;
It purifies the place.

I hear your low robes glide
Now in, now out; some angel it may be
Bearing a blessed memory to me;
And bright at eventide.

Those stars, which are my fancy,
Your deep, deep eyes shine in my lonely room,
Gilding the airy castles of its gloom,
And glittering on its chains.

I know that you are true;
These are not baseless images I see;
Perhaps your dreams are reaching out to me;
As my heart yearns for you.

Dream on, though years go by!
Rise not, sweet love, from the unworthy theme,
Let me be ever pleading in your dream,
And you dream on for aye.

A BLUE JACKET'S PERIL.

A STORY OF '98.

In the year '98, my great-grandfather, Sir John Hastings, was the possessor of considerable property in the north of Ireland and resided in an old fashioned, tumble-down manor house not far from a well known watering place in the county Donegal. My grandfather, Arthur Hastings, then a midshipman in the royal navy, had contrived to obtain a short leave of absence for the purpose of paying a visit to his parents on his return from a cruise of some months' duration; and he had not been many days in his old home before he determined to while away a portion of the time, which hung heavily enough on his hands in that not too lively abode, by indulging himself with a little of his favorite pastime, deep sea fishing. Accordingly, one beautiful morning, when there was scarcely a ripple on the water, he got three of his father's tenants, fishermen, to pull him out in their boat to a place where he would be pretty sure of a good day's sport. When they had left land behind at some distance they suddenly descried a large vessel in the offing, which young Hastings assumed to be one of the English gunboats which cruised about in those waters in that perilous time.

The midshipman thought it would be good fun to pull out to her and board her, with the chance of finding some old friends among her officers; accordingly he gave the order to pull with a will, and before very long they found themselves under the bows of a strange looking man-of-war, about whose appearance there was something strikingly un-English. Hastings began to feel rather uncomfortable, and the men looked blankly at each other; but before they had time to form their coats head in the direction of home they were greeted by a shrill volley of words in a tongue which Hastings, knowing somewhat of the *language, recognized to be French*; a bit of bunting, as to the nationality of which there could be no possible doubt, was quickly run up; and amid roars of laughter from the Frenchman's deck at the trap into which they had so unconsciously fallen, the unfortunate boat's crew looked up and found a perfect *chevaux de frise* of muskets leveled at their heads. The fishermen's blood was roused; and I think they would have made a gallant effort for liberty and home had not Hastings, in a few words showed them that the slightest resistance would be nothing short of instant death to all four. He himself stood up in the stern sheets, and after a short parley with the French captain surrendered himself and his men, under protest, as prisoners of war. They were taken on board the St. Pierre, for such was the French vessel called, their boat cut adrift, and then they did the best thing they could do under the circumstances, made friends with their captors, and were consequently very well and courteously treated. The French commander assured Mr. Hastings that he quite believed his story—in fact, were the truth of it not so apparent, he would have been under the painful necessity of executing him as a spy. He was indeed *desole* that he could not set M. Hastings and his men at once at liberty, but, as a naval officer of a rival power with which unhappily France was at variance, M. Hastings would easily understand that the exigences of warfare forbade it.

That night, a little before midnight, the Frenchman weighed anchor, and with all canvas spread and a steady breeze on her quarter made for the port of Brest. They had fair weather for their voyage, and the French and Irish character harmonized wonderfully, though, with the exception of young Hastings, the men did not understand a word of each other's language. Indeed, had it not been for the thought of the despair into which the poor wives and children at home would be plunged when the empty boat drifted in with the returning tide, they would rather have enjoyed their trip than otherwise.

However, it was fated that matters were not to go on quite so felicitously. A few hours before they expected to sight Brest, the man on the lookout signaled a sail on the weather-board. The captain looked first through his telescope, and then exceedingly grave. The stranger was a man-of-war, a three-decker, with the British flag flying, and apparently bearing straight down on them. Should the present wind continue she would be alongside in a short time. Flight was out of the question; so the St. Pierre was quickly hove-to, and orders given to clear the decks and run out the guns ready for action. Hastings afterwards said that although all his sympathies were on the other side, still, when he saw the French sailors bustling about stripped to the waist, he and his companions being the only idle hands on that busy deck, it was all he could do to refrain from helping them.

At last, by the time their preparations were completed, the English vessel was so close that by the aid of the glass they could count the men on her deck. Then Captain de Condigny walked up to the young midshipman with outstretched hand.

"By right you should have no kindly feeling towards us," he said; "but you are sailor enough to know that I have simply done my duty—what would have been yours had our positions been reversed. I think you bear me no ill will, and you will at least admit that we have done all in our power to lighten your situation. Now, adieu; we shall have sharp work presently, and you and your men must go below; it would be both dangerous and impolitic for you to be seen on our deck. If we do not meet again, you will not think of me as an enemy. Adieu."

And the gallant old Frenchman shook the lad warmly by the hand. Before the latter, with his three companions, was half-way down the ladder which led to the cockpit, boom went one of the Englishman's guns, carrying away a portion of the St. Pierre's rigging, and laying two of her seamen dead on the deck. Boom—boom! went the St. Pierre's guns in answer; and then the action began in earnest, and the cockpit was soon full of the dead and dying.

The fishermen, who from their lives had never beheld such a scene, crept with white faces into a corner, their clothes red with the blood which spouted from the severed arteries of the wounded men. Hastings, half suffocated with the stench of blood and powder in that narrow space, had taken up his position on a water barrel, just under the port through which the little current of air in that stifling polluted atmosphere managed to creep. The surgeon, whose hands were full enough, looked up from his work—the amputation of a sailor's arm which had been smashed into atoms by a musket ball—and said dryly:

"You had better descend from there, my friend, in case of accidents, for I shall not have time to attend to you."

The remark was well-timed, for scarcely had Hastings vacated his seat than—bang—crash—smash!—came a cannon ball through the port, smashing the barrel into atoms, mingling the water with the other liquid with which the floor was already saturated, until the crimson sea rose above the men's ankles, and saving the surgeon a job by putting three of his patients out of their misery. He looked up with a grim smile.

"*Mille tonnerres, monsieur*, but yours was an escape! Look there! He is a better operator than I; he does his work cleanly—he!" he said, pointing to the three dead bodies.

At last Hastings could contain himself no longer. Boom—boom! went the guns overhead, and with every moment the carnage increased. The atmosphere of the cockpit became oppressive and sickening, the stench so foul that he was determined, come what might, to have one breath of fresh air, and at the same time, if possible, discover in whose favor the battle was being decided. So he ran quickly up the ladder and arrived on deck just as the brave old French captain was carried past dead, with a bullet through his brain. The English were evidently gaining the day, and the direst confusion reigned on the Frenchman's deck. Young Hastings was on the point of going below again, when a horrid sight met his view. A sailor fully wounding the outer wall of his chest being literally torn away by a round shot, was lying, still alive, close to the bulwarks; two sailors, almost naked, presenting a terrific appearance from the blood and powder with which they were besmeared, at a signal from the second officer, advanced, and lifting the quivering body of their unfortunate messmate, proceeded deliberately to throw him overboard. The Irish lad, with a cry of horror, sprang forward to the rescue, but an officer stopped him, saying firmly:

"It must be so; the men are already panic stricken, and such sights make them worse; at furthest he could only live a few minutes, and it is more merciful to put him out of his agony."

The men then raised him and with all their force threw him over the side; but the wretched creature, with an amount of vitality which in his condition Hastings would have deemed impossible had he not seen it, clutched at a rope hanging over the ship's side with the desperate tenacious grip of a drowning man. It was a hideous sight! The poor wretch hung on, his face livid and distorted with agony, his eyes starting out of his head, and the blood welling from the wound in his chest. They tried unsuccessfully to shake him off; at length an officer stepped forward with a cutlass in his hand, and, bending over the side, cut the rope across, and with an awful despairing cry which made itself heard above the booming of the guns and the yells of the sailors the miserable creature sank beneath the waves. Sick with horror the boy, unaccustomed as yet to the active duties of his profession, turned to go below, when—ping—ping! a bullet struck the fleshy part of his arm, and the limb fell nerveless at his side. His friend the surgeon quickly extracted the wicked little bit of lead, and with a grace which only a Frenchman could assume under the circumstances presented it to him as a *souvenir* of his sojourn on board the St. Pierre; then he bound up the arm, and half an hour afterwards the French ship, commanderless, with more than half her crew dead or dying, struck to the English commander.

The officers of the Invincible—such was the name of the British vessel—boarded their prize, and on going below the first sight that met their eyes was the four Irishmen, who on the entrance of their countrymen rose, scarcely able to contain their joy at this unexpected deliverance.

But you may imagine their horror when, instead of being welcomed with open arms as they had expected, their story was received with incredulity and suspicion. They implored to be taken before the English captain, and their request was complied with; but unhapily for them that individual was of a very different stamp from that of the courteous French commander. He was one of those tyrannical, hectoring, blustering bullies who some years ago were rather too frequently to be met with in the royal navy, who, having as a youngster himself tasted weevyled biscuit and the rope's end pretty freely, had determined, when his day came, that life should not be one whit sweeter for his subordinates than it had been for him. Added to these amiable qualities he had the bitterest contempt and hatred for his neighbors on the other side of the channel—in fact, the name of Frenchman had pretty much the same effect on him as a bit of red rag on a bull, and as for Irishmen, I'm not sure that he did not hate them rather more cordially.

This individual went through the form of hearing their defense, growling to himself the while, and when they had finished ordered them, with a few choice nautical expletives, to be put in irons until the next day, when they would be tried by naval court-martial for the capital offense of high treason and *lese majeste*, in having joined cause with the enemies of his most sacred majesty George III.

Arraigned they were accordingly, and in spite of all that poor Hastings could say—in spite even of the exculpatory evidence of the French officers, which Captain Balmer, not comprehending, sneered at—they were found guilty and condemned to be hung, all four, from the yard-arm!

You can imagine the consternation of the unfortunate fellows, who had indeed fallen from Scylla into Charybdis. In vain did the unhappy Hastings protest against the injustice of the proceeding, stating that notwithstanding the wound he had received, which was one of the points on which special stress was laid by his accusers, despite the suspicious appearance which he and his companions by this time necessarily presented, he had the honor of wearing his majesty's uniform and serving his country as truly and faithfully as any man on board. To each of these asseverations the only answer he received was: "You lie, sir!" until, half frantic with indignation and despair, he and his companions were sent back into irons till their sentence could conveniently be carried into effect.

The first lieutenant, who was the only soul in that great ship who evinced the smallest compassion towards them, luckily happened to pay the unfortunate prisoners a visit in the course of the day, with a view to their safe custody. Though strictly against orders, he could not refrain from speaking to young Hastings, who had a bright, attractive face, and asking him how on earth he found himself *dans cette galere*. By dint of cross-questioning in the course of conversation it came out that not only had the families of Hastings and Ashburtons—the name of the first lieutenant—been connected in olden times, but that actually Hastings' mother had interested herself in obtaining for this same Ashburton his commission in the royal navy! There was no doubt that Mr. Hastings was *bona fide* the person he represented himself to be; so Ashburton went to the captain and terrified the old sea bear into granting a reprieve, solely against his will, until the arrival of the Invincible in port. Accordingly when the man-of-war anchored off Spithead, Hastings obtained permission to be confronted with the officers of his own ship, the Hornet, then opportunely stationed at Plymouth, and in addition his father and other relatives hurried to the spot, so that there was no lack of evidence sufficient to satisfy the crusty old captain that for once in his life he had jumped rather too hastily to conclusions. His conduct was moreover severely censured by the admiralty, "inasmuch as through his rashness and pertinacity a very promising young officer was nearly lost to his majesty's service."

Book Learning.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has written a letter to the Quincy *Patriot* on the subject of the education derived from the reading of miscellaneous books. Mr. Adams, who is one of the trustees of the public library of the town, says that four fifths of the book education we have is acquired from miscellaneous reading. Schools and school teachers have nothing to do with it; but it is home acquired. He considers the reading of books, in itself, the poor man's university. In referring to circulating and public libraries, and the kind of literature in most demand, he says that "three-fourths of the demand is always for the most vapid and sensational book." In closing his letter, he says: "Most assuredly, parents ought not to turn their children loose in any library in our country. A sailor finally swore for their so doing. Before the catalogue was published they might have excused themselves on the ground that they had no means of selection; and the catalogue was prepared with that very consideration in view. It was intended to lay open to any person sitting in his own house the whole contents of the library, for his own use and that of his family; it is in fact put at the disposal of every resident of Quincy an almost complete collection of the standard works in the language, for all practical purposes, just as much at his disposal as if he owned them. It put the library into the dwelling houses. Under these circumstances, it was hoped that a great improvement would be noticed in the character of the books called for. How far the hope has been justified I cannot now say, but there is certainly yet great room for improvement. The great majority of the books borrowed are borrowed by young people, and still, apparently, unassisted in their choice by any one. I am very confident that a competent trustee, who could give his whole time to the library, and do nothing but examine and purchase new books, and advise those who come there, especially the young, what to read and how to read it, could be much more for the higher education of Quincy than is done through the whole agency of our high school; nor in saying this do I mean to say anything derogatory to the high school either. This we cannot expect. We ought, however, to be fairly able to expect now that parents and those engaged themselves in the work of education should realize what a large part in the work miscellaneous reading plays, and so try to give some direction to it."

A Singular Murder and Suicide.

Mr. and Mrs. Ritter were a middle-aged couple who had long been residents of Flatbush, N. Y. They were people in comfortable circumstances, and among the most respectable in the locality. A difference in religious belief was a constant bone of contention between the husband and wife, and led, indirectly, to a double crime.

The night previous to the murder and suicide there was a Methodist prayer meeting at the house of a neighbor, and Mrs. Ritter, who had for some time manifested great anxiety for her husband's soul, wanted him to attend the meeting with her. He declined, and she went away alone, highly displeased with him. Ritter spent the evening at the house of another neighbor, a member of the Reformed Church. The Methodist meeting was out, and Mrs. Ritter got home and abed before her husband returned home. When he repaired to his bedroom he found that his wife had locked the door on the inside and positively refused to let him in. He found every other bedchamber in the house and every room with a fire in locked, and he was finally compelled to go into the attic. The night was bitter cold, and he got but little sleep.

The next morning he came down and found the kitchen unlocked, but his wife not yet out of her room. She presently appeared, and at once assailed him for his persistent refusal to repent of his sins. Warm words followed, and at last Ritter picked up a hammer that lay near and exclaimed:

"We might better be dead than live in this way!"

He then dealt his wife several blows on the head, and she fell to the floor. Her screams were heard by Eli Ephgrave, a neighbor, and he at once rushed into Ritter's apartments. He found the husband standing over the prostrate form of his wife with the hammer raised as if to strike again. Ephgrave seized hold of him and threw him aside, and carried Mrs. Ritter into his own part of the house. Ritter repeated the above remark as Ephgrave went out with the wounded woman.

He was left alone in his room but a moment, but when Ephgrave returned he found Ritter on his knees before his bed with his head fallen over upon it and blood streaming from his throat to the floor. Ritter was taken up and laid upon his bed, when it was seen that he had cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor. He died before a physician could be called, and his victim died shortly after.

Father and Son.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says:—There are two regular patrons of the police station in this city, father and son, of whom the *Union* thus speaks: When the old gentlemen gets into limbo he son appears and proceeds to read him a long lecture on the sin of drinking and its attendant evils, usually winding up with—"It's good enough for you. I have done all that a son could do to make you live properly, and you have no one to blame but yourself." Money is raised to pay the old man's fine, and then the son takes his turn at getting drunk and smashing things. Straight way the father appears at the station house, and, with a benign expression on his countenance, plaintively inquires: "Is he the example which I have set you and am I to be thus repaid for all my watchful care and tenderness?" The family pay the son's fine, and then it is the old man's turn. The worst part of the affair is that the father and son have been lecturing each other in this way for about nine years, and neither of them seems to have the slightest idea of the extreme ludicrousness which their continued exhortations have attained.

THE MOSEL DISASTER.

Harsh Scenes at Bremerhaven—Gathering the Remains—The Victims Mostly Blown to Atoms.

The Bremen correspondent of the London *Times* says:

A gentleman who visited the scene of the disaster a few hours after the event said it looked more terrible than a field of battle. Hospital attendants and policemen, aided by volunteers from all classes of the population, had, indeed, removed those remnants of humanity in which the vital spark was not wholly extinct, but what remained was a human shambles. As in an anatomical dissecting-room, all the individual limbs of the human body might be seen lying about separately in ghastly isolation. Here a head was stuck on a railing, while a hand was seen pointing at empty space from a window sill. More horrible, perhaps, than the lacerated limbs whose outward shape was sufficiently preserved to admit of recognition, were the formless masses of flesh strewn in every direction, mixed up with arms and feet. On the fatal spot were boots and shoes, coats and shawls, and countless splinters of iron and wood. Where the wagon stood from which the deadly chest was thrown yawned a hole over six feet deep and seven feet wide. Horses, vehicle, driver, and porters were literally blown into atoms, without a trace of them left. On the brink of the opening which marked the spot where they disappeared, an infant's shoe was seen, empty, and asking for the tiny foot which had tenanted it that morning. A note-book was there containing the memoranda of a dead man. Later in the day the most horrid indications of the catastrophe were carefully collected and carried away to the churchyard, preparatory to removal; but many of the shivered fragments were thrown too great a distance and had been lodged in too improbable localities to be found at the first search.

For two or three days after the event the bodies were laid out in rows and exhibited made in houses and courtyards, in stables and river boats. A man would go up to the loft to fetch fuel, and find a leg flung across the coals. A woman feeding poultry in the henhouse was shocked to behold a finger fought for by the feathery tribe. In the harbor, bloody trunks rose and fell with the stream for several days, presenting a revolting aspect, and causing the authorities to have the river dredged. The most harrowing spectacle was that presented in the deadhouse of the churchyard before the first burial of the remains. Heads without trunks, trunks without heads, legs without feet, and arms without hands were displayed in hideous rows for identification. Picture for yourself a woman looking for her husband among these gory relics, and the thought beggars description. For two consecutive days these visits to torn members continued. For two days farewells were taken of heads and hands. For two days portions of the cadaverous array were gradually removed by relatives bringing full-sized coffins for a single limb, and having it carefully sown up in linen before consigning it to its last inclosure. Then the grave hid its own. Meanwhile some thirty persons, not wholly killed by the explosion, were lying in an improvised hospital not far from the scene, an unascertained number of other sufferers having been received in private houses. There was a great want of lint, linen, and other necessaries at first; but the Bremen people, proverbially liberal and kind-hearted, soon supplied all requisites. Physicians, too, arrived from the country, offering assistance and helping their colleagues at the haven in the first ministrations. But it soon became apparent that there was little occasion for doctoring. Only the milder cases admitted of the services of the healing art. If there was anything calculated to render the effects of the catastrophe more appalling it was that the infliction is confined to comparatively few families. Whole families having gone to see their relatives off, whole families were killed and wounded. A terrible instance is that of Mr. Etmer, who with all his nearest and dearest accompanied his eldest son to the boat to wish him God speed on his departure for the West Indies. The father, the elder and younger son, one son-in-law, the brother of another son-in-law, and a cousin are dead. The mother has had her arm broken. One of the daughters has lost her right hand; another daughter is wounded in face, hands, and legs; a third daughter wounded in the arm; while the sister of one of the sons-in-law had her left foot blown off. That son-in-law whose brother is dead is terribly lacerated in the abdomen. This is the worst case, but others might be cited hardly less melancholy. The explosion was heard for many miles around. It is affirmed that a low, muttering noise penetrated to the very environs of Hamburg.

What Does he Want his Paper For?

Occasionally a man may be heard to complain of his paper because it contains advertisements. What does that man want a newspaper for? He can want it only for the information it gives. Now it matters not to him whether it comes in the shape of an advertisement or in the reading columns. The knowledge is what we are after. Where does the farmer get his first knowledge of farm implements and seed? Did you not find the reaper you now use first described in the advertising department of your farm journal? That new cultivator that now does the work several times better and cheaper than the old one, where did you find that? Among the advertisements! Those new sweet potatoes that yield so finely, and cook so mealy, where did you learn concerning them? That new machine, that does the work so nicely, was proclaimed through the advertising columns of the newspaper.

The advertising columns of the newspaper are of fully as much pecuniary value to the reader as reading matter proper. We are indebted to the advertising columns for cheap newspapers. They are the lubricators that run the machine. Few papers would live on their subscriptions alone. Cut off the advertising, and nine-tenths of the papers in the United States would die out, and the balance be obliged to raise their subscription price.

United States Army.

President Grant was interviewed recently by a gentleman who graduated at West Point, and has maintained lifelong friendship with him, on various topics of general interest. Grant vehemently opposed the reduction of the army, and said that even if the Senate should agree to the proposed action of the House, which he doubted, he would most certainly veto the bill when it came to him. The president gave no special reasons for opposing the reduction, but is fully determined not to permit it.

OF COURSE.—The Norristown *Herald* seasonably says: Young man, if you should see your girl gazing intently at your feet don't shift them about uneasily, or draw them up and sit upon them, under the impression that she is overwhelmed by their immense size. She is merely taking their measure mentally for a pair of slippers, on the toes of which she intends to work a blue dog with a green tail and scarlet ears.

The New York Cattle Market.

The annual statement of receipts and prices of cattle, sheep and hogs at New York for the year 1875 is given as follows: The totals are 452,471 beeves, 5,086 milch cows, 118,789 calves, 1,233,984 sheep and lambs, and 1,388,514 hogs, showing a decrease, compared with 1874, of 1,662 beeves, and 385,707 hogs; and an increase of 1,410 milch cows, 14,070 calves and 68,331 sheep and lambs. The largest number of beeves received in one week is recorded for the week ending with August 30; the smallest number arrived during the week ending March 8. The largest number of sheep reached this market in the last week in July, and the smallest number in the first week in April. The week ending with November 15 gave the largest number of hogs, and the smallest number is recorded for the week ending August 23.

In respect to the quality of the beef cattle there has been a general complaint throughout the greater part of the year. The native steers were, for the most part, forced into the market before they were fat and ripe for the butcher, and the Texas and Cherokee cattle and Colorado half-breeds were not up to the mark desired by New York slaughterers. Sheep and lambs, especially during the first and last quarter of the year, have been above the average of former years, both in respect to weight and quality. Hogs have ranged a trifle better than for last year, but an improvement of 25 per cent. in this direction for the next year will no more than meet the changed character of the trade.

Compared with last year, the average price of beef cattle has been about one-quarter cent per pound higher, with the highest mark reached during the four weeks beginning with June 21, and ending with July 12. The average price of sheep for the year is forty cents per one hundred pounds lower than it was for last year, which may be fairly attributed to the lower ruling of wool. Hogs here for the reason, mainly, that the slaughterers have considered it for their interest to supply themselves almost wholly by purchases in Chicago, Buffalo and Pittsburgh, but the quotations show an advance in the average price for the year equal to more than $1 per one hundred pounds.

A Female Nimrod.

A Canada letter describes the extraordinary hunting exploits of a Nimrod in petticoats, who has lately been astonishing her neighbors by her bravery and endurance. Four years ago Mrs. Williamson, who is said to be a bright looking, neat, lady-like woman, below the medium size, conceived an idea that it would be a profitable business to capture young moose and rear them until they became of a salable age. In the season of 1873 she, with her dog, made her first hunt for them, and after one or two unsuccessful trips, during each of which she traveled from daylight to dark over a distance of from twenty to thirty miles, she succeeded in capturing two, and triumphantly returned home with them. The next season she captured three, and the past season five. When about five months old, they have all been sold. The Indians have a saying respecting moose calves well illustrating their rapid development in their powers of locomotion, which is: "One day old, it takes a man to catch them; two days old, it takes a dog to catch them; three days old, Satan can't catch them." As an illustration of the kind of stuff Mrs. W. is made of, it is said that last season as she was traveling through the forest unarmed she saw an immense wildcat, which her dog drove to the top branches of a high tree, where he apparently felt safe. Mrs. W., after vainly endeavoring to dislodge him with stones and sticks, proceeded to climb the tree after him. Resting on a branch below him she tried for some time to cudgel him, which only served to make him growl and make movements as if intending to spring on her. However, she at last got a square blow at his head, which stunned and brought him to the ground, where the dog speedily put an end to him. Shortly afterward a beautiful cat skin was brought to town. Before the law against moose killing came into operation Mrs. W. snared ten large moose, and it was not an uncommon occurrence for her to take her gun and shoot eight or ten partridges at a trip.

The O. A. U.

George B. Weeks, president, says the following are the objects and purposes of the Order of the American Union, about which the papers have had so much tosay of late:

1.—We accept the Bible as the basis of all moral, religious, goverumental, and educational undertakings.

2.—We yield an unhesitating support to the constitution and government of the United States and of the several States.

3.—We urge that the present system of our general unsectarian free school organization shall be maintained inviolate.

4.—We claim that no part of the public funds shall ever be used for the support or maintenance of any sectarian school or institution whatever.

5.—We are opposed to any interference in political affairs by any man or body of men acting in behalf or by direction of any ecclesiastical body or power; yet we make no war upon any man's religious creed.

The ways and means of conducting our business matters, the methods by which we propose to secure the desired results, are peculiarly our own, and we intend to keep them to ourselves. Third term or one term, Democracy or Republican, hard money or soft money, crooked whisky or straight, are entirely outside of our aims and plans, and receive no attention whatever.

To sustain and advance the ideas above summarized, we propose to use all lawful and suitable measures at all times that to us seem to be propitious, with all persons who labor for triumph, against all their agencies which seek their overthrow and destruction. As in the past, so for the future, we invite and expect to receive the co-operation and aid of thousands of sturdy, stalwart, patriotic, thoughtful men, who love their country with an ardor surpassing that of party, sect, or clan.

The Wealth of the Rothschilds.

It is stated by an eminent foreign publicist that the wealth of the Rothschilds has reached the enormous sum of $3,400,000,000. In mentioning this fact, the London *Times* says: The significance of these stupendous figures may be rudely conceived by comparison, but there is nothing in the history of private wealth with which they can be compared. The capital of the Barings, the estates of Lord Dudley, the Marquis of Bute, and the head of the family of Grosvenor belong relatively to a humble category, to which the city of New York has contributed the fortunes of Astor, Vanderbilt, and Stewart. The financial resources attributed to the Rothschilds can best be measured by contrasting them with the funded debts of the richest countries on the globe. It will then be found that the capital of this house, as estimated by M. Barnouf, is about equal to the whole funded debt of Great Britain or that of France, and considerably exceeds the national debt of the United States.

THE DEAD OF 1875.

Table Showing Name and Date of Death of Noted People Throughout the World.

Aspinwall, W. H.—January 18.
Achard, Louis, author—Paris, March 27.
Andersen, Hans Christian—August 4.
Astor, W. B.—November 24.
Bramlette, T. E., ex-Governor Kentucky—Louisville, January 12.
Buckingham, W. A., ex-Senator—Norwich, February 4.
Bennett, William Farndale, composer—London, February 7.
Bell, Rear-Admiral, Charles—New Brunswick, N. J., February 19.
Buffinton, James, M. C., Mass.—February 7.
Bateman, H. L.—London, March 22.
Bryant, Dan., comedian—April 16.
Brunow, Baron von—April 13.
Breckenridge, J. C., ex-Senator—May 17.
Bright, Jesse D.—Indiana, May 20.
Blair, P. P., Jr.—St. Louis, July 8.
Binney, Horace—May 12.
Bregentold, Count Molke—October 1.
Boehn, Rev. Father (Methodist), centenarian—December 28.
Collins, G. C., tea merchant—February 11.
Conway, Mrs. F. B., actress—Brooklyn, April 28.
Charlick, Oliver, politician—Flushing, L. I., April 30.
Cairnes, J. E., economist—July 7.
Coquerel, Rev. Athanase—July 23.
Drake, S. G., historian—Boston, June 14.
De Camp, Admiral—June 24.
Drake, Commander, A. J.—August 4.
Eaton, J. O., painter—New York, February 7.
Ewald, H. G. A., historian—May 5.
Franklin, Lady Jane—July 18.
Finney, Rev. Chas. G.—Oberlin, Cal., August 16.
Ferry, O. S., Senator—November 21.
Frederick William, Elector of Hesse—January 7.
Ferdinand of Austria, ex-Emperor—June 29.
Grant, Sir John Hope—London, March 7.
Gorim, Sir William, Constable of the Tower—March 15.
Hardin, Judge M. R.—Louisville, Ky., January 3.
Hays, Brigadier-General William—Boston, February 7.
Hooper, Samuel, M. C.—February 13.
Helps, Sir Arthur—March 7.
Hays, W. J., animal painter—March 15.
Hickman, John, ex-M. C.—Westchester, Pa., March 25.
Harper, John, publisher—April 22.
Head, Isaac P. B., author—July 30.
Hamilton, General Alexander—New York, August 2.
Hudson, Frederick, journalist—November 21.
Jarnac, Count de, French ambassador—London, March 22.
Johnson, Andrew, ex-President—July 31.
Kingsley, Charles, author—London, January 24.
Ledru Rollin, Alex. Aug; lawyer and statesman—Paris, January 5.
Levy, Michael, publisher—Paris, May 5.
Locock, Sir Charles, physician—July 23.
Motley, Mrs. John Lothrop—London, January 3.
Miller, J. F., painter—Paris, January 20.
Mathieu, C. L. M., astronomer—March 7.
Mitchel, Jno.—March 20.
Modena, Francis, Duke of—November 21.
Osborn, Adm. Sherard—May 6.
Pereire, Emil, financier—January 7.
Pickersgill, H. W., painter—April 22.
Porteous, Rev. G. B.—September 29.
Picket, General Geo. E.—November 23.
Quinet, Edgar, French historian—March 28.
Roberts, Bishop J. W.—Liberia, March 7.
Reade, Winwood, traveler—April 27.
Remusat, Chas. de, author—Paris, June 6.
Ralston, W. C., president Bank of California—August 27.
Richardson, W. A., ex-Senator—Illinois, December 28.
St. Leonards, Lord, chancellor—England, January 29.
Smith, Gerrit—March 6.
Selwyn, Rev. Wm.—April 24.
Singer, Isaac Merritt, inventor—July 23.
Stewart, Sir Houston, admiral—December 21.
Toung tchi, emperor of China—January 12.
Trask, Rev. G. F., anti-tobacco reformer—January 25.
Thomas, Lorenzo, *ad interim* secretary of war—March 2.
Timbs, John, author—London,

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN, ... Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 2, 1876.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication as we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, the heading of your letter.

THE REMEDY.

Will our people never learn? Will we always suffer ourselves to be dependant upon the North? Will we continue to sell the very "fatness of our soil," in the shape of raw material, year by year, and buy almost everything we use, from the hat on our heads to the shoes on our feet—everything from "a cradle to a coffin"? No country or people can prosper who do this. Let us take a new departure. Let us diversify our industries. We have the material to operate on, the foundation, the resources awaiting development. We need the talent and skill, aye and the *will* to subordinate and utilize them.

We have too long been striving to make muscle compete with machinery. We see it stated that the *per capita* productive capacity of each man, woman and child in Massachusetts is $400, excluding the gains of commerce; while in Tennessee it is $96, in Virginia $74, and in North Carolina about the same. In other words, each person in Massachusetts may spend as much as each person in North Carolina makes and have $326 to deposit in a Saving Bank. If the people of this State had the same training and the same natural forces at work, with all the diversity of manufactures, as the people of Massachusetts, they could have an annual income [illegible] $[illegible]

There can be but one remedy. We must have more enterprise, more skill. We must cease the ruinous practice of "selling the hide for a penny and buying back the tail for a shilling." And the surest, most effectual way to secure this change is *the rail road*. Then will come immigration, capital, factories, and prosperity.

VALUABLE TO EVERY HOME.

We shall do our readers a favor by calling their special attention to the value, the usefulness, and we may say the direct *profit*, of supplying themselves the present year, with one of the *cheapest*, as well as the most valuable Journals issued in the country. It costs hardly half a cent a day, a sum easily saved, while its practical hints and suggestions will be most likely to bring back that amount many times over. The 500 to 600 beautiful, instructive Engravings, are alone worth many times the cost of the paper. We refer to the *American Agriculturist*, so called because started 35 years ago as a Rural Journal, but is now enlarged and improved to suit the wants of every family in County, Village, and City. It is packed full of good things, useful, reliable, and instructive. Each number contains 44 large (double octavo) pages, beautifully printed. It has much for instructing and pleasing Housekeepers and Children, and Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants—indeed all ollaces. Its House Plans and improvements, with Engravings and particulars as to cost, and the commonsense directions are worth more than many costly architectural works. Its constant, persistent, fearless exposure of Humbugs and swindling schemes, is of great value to the whole country and to every individual. In short, it is full of good things for everybody, and we advise everybody to take it this year. It will be specially valuable in this Centennial year. Its circulation, which is a hundred fold greater than the majority of other journals, enables the publishers to supply the *American Agriculturist* at the very low rate of $1.60 a year, post-paid, or four copies for $5.40. Take our advice and send for it to the publishers, viz.: Messrs. ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, 225 Broadway, New York City.

PROVING TOO MUCH.

The defense of JEFFERSON DAVIS in Congress by Mr. HILL of Georgia very much resembles the forensic effort of the lawyer who argued for three hours the case of his client accused of horse stealing and was afterwards told by one of the jury that if he had spoken one hour longer they would have found the man guilty of murder in the first degree. There are very few who would have objected to a general amnesty, but Mr. HILL seems to have taken the ground that it was necessary to include JEFFERSON DAVIS as an admission that he was as guiltless of cruelty as the authorities of the United States were. This is proving rather too much, and if Mr. HILL has any doubt that he went too far he has only to read the papers. Those who have been most hostile to the present administration are the most outspoken in their reprobation of his charges and insinuations, and he has gained nothing for his party by attempting to vindicate DAVIS at the expence of the loyal people of the North.

If we are not mistaken "old Dan Tucker," famous in song, was a Virginian. We do not know if the TUCKER representing the Old Dominion in this Congress is one of his lineal descendants or not, but he certainly exhibits a kind of "thundergust" insanity that afflicted the older TUCKER in his time. He virtually took the position that it was unconstitutional to celebrate the Centennial! But it *will* be celebrated. Let poor TUCKER pass. The Centennial will move on without him.

SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED.

Magnanimity is all very well and we have always advocated it, but the great peril of this country since the war has been that in the exercise of this magnanimity toward an affected enemy, and the equally natural wish that the war should be as if it had never been, the *necessary facts* of the situation would be forgotten, and the essential gains of the struggle risked. Well says a cotemporary "a contest so vast and radical does not pass like a summer shower." It is not vindictiveness, nor sectionalism, nor hostility to a *real* return of good feeling, but common sense and wise statesmanship which demand that the convictions and principles and policy which triumphed should continue to control the national Administration—to control it, not for a sectional or partizan advantage, but justly, freely, and generously for the common welfare.

The Presidential campaign will be one of the most active in our history. Democracy will not relinquish its foothold upon the House of Representatives, much, less its hopes of national control, without a desperate struggle. Every means available will be brought to bear to overthrow the Republican party. The stake is a grand one—no less than the nation itself—and to secure it Democracy will marshal, in battle array every element and shade of opposition. Republicans must be wide awake to the nature and necessities of the conflict. Clubs must be organized; the local paper must be made a power for good; the people should be enlightened, and no stone should be left unturned to secure a glorious victory for the cause of Justice and Union. Republicanism saved the nation from overthrow: Republicanism can alone preserve it.

The editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was asked the other day whether he thought the resumption act would be repealed or not, and he put his doubled knuckles down on his editorial desk and exclaimed, "Repealed! Repealed! Why don't you ask me if a duck can swim? Of course it will be repealed, else there is no justice or judgement on this spherical footstool and no common sense in the House," and he dipped his pen into the paste-box and swore because it did not write black.

It is not so much amnesty as justification that the party led by BEN HILL want. They wish to come back with all their power, asserting that rebellion is right. After a bloody conflict in which the question was settled that it was *not* right, how can it be expected that the loyal millions of the nation will silently assent?

On the 25th ult., ADOLPHUS G. MOORE a prominent citizen of Alamance County, and a member of the manufacturing firm Holt & Moore, at Haw River Station, was shot by GEORGE W. SWEPSON, widely known in connection with the financial history of this State. MOORE has since died. He was passing the house of Mr. SWEPSON on a gunning expedition, when an altercation took place, resulting in the shooting of Mr. MOORE with a rifle by SWEPSON. The friends of the latter claim that it was an act of self-defence.

The Southern Democratic position as avowed by BEN HILL, of Georgia, is simply this: Accept our interpretation of the Constitution, submit to our dictation, or prepare for another struggle This time it is to be an internecine warfare, fought within the Union and under the flag. It is the old rule or ruin policy under another aspect.

There is trouble brewing behind the scenes in the Democratic camp in this district. There are two or three aspirants for the congressional nomination; of course YEATES expects to be renominated, and WINSTON says he *shall* be, but the friends of LATHAM swear they'll see about it. Lively times may be expected

The bill appropriating $1,500,000 to the Centennial has passed Congress. This is right. It would have been a disgrace to the nation to have done otherwise. The North Carolina delegation voted as follows: Yeas, Waddell, Robbins, Hyman; Nays, Yeates, Davis, Ashe, Vance; Scales not voting.

EX GOV. FRANCIS THOMAS one of Maryland's most distinguished public men, was instantly killed on the 22 ult. while walking on the track of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at his farm near Frankville. He was in his 77 year of his age.

There is no thoroughfare to the White House for the Democracy by way of Andersonville.

THE MEMBER FROM THE SECOND DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Having had more than ten years experience in observing the official acts and conduct of members of Congress in this City, I am able to testify very favorably in regard to the character, and excellent ability and qualifications which are possessed by the Hon. John A. Hyman, member from the 2d, District of N. C.

His constituents may well feel proud of him as their representative in Congress, and he is also a faithful and untiring worker for the best interests and welfare of the District which he so ably represents. We may truly say that there is no representative whose official conduct is more free from reproach, and it would be no more than a just tribute of respect to Mr. Hyman should he be rewarded by a re-election, upon the expiration of his present term in Congress.

J. D. B.

A Baptist Preacher Testifies.

DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—Having used in my family for six years your Expectorant, I deem it due to yourself and the public to state that I have uniformly found it efficient in relieving and curing pulmonary diseases. I am strictly opposed to quackery, but touching this very pleasant and excellent medicine, "I have testified that which *I do know* and that which *I have experienced*."

Respectfully yours,
J. C. HARGROVES,
Pastor Baptist Church,
Elmira, N. Y.

March 19, 1874. 33-2t,

The Elizabeth City Sociables.

MEET EVERY WEEK.

These interesting meetings continue. The "Sociable" last Wednesday night was held at Mrs. J. L. BALL'S. We select a few of the questions and answers: Ques. When does a blacksmith make a row in the alphabet? Ans. When he strikes on the a-n-v-i-l. Ques. Who was the latest Babylonian monarch? Ans. Belshazzar, a grandson of Nebuchadnezzar. Ques. Whyare Banks a bad place for colds? Ans. Because so many *drafts* are passing through them all the time. Ques. Who was Henry Varley? Ans. He was the great English evangelist who visited America last winter. Ques. Why is law like a seive? Ans. Because you may *see* through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can *get* through it. Ques. Which is the oldest nation in history? Ans. Egypt, which has had several Millennials of national life. Ques. What is the name of the first city founded after the flood? Ans. Babylon, and it was one of the most magnificant of ancient cities. It was 60 miles in circuit with walls 200 cubits high and 50 feet thick and had 100 gates of brass.

Ques. Name the most economical woman of the period? Ans She who made a pound of butter from the cream of a *joke*, a cheese from the *milk of human kindness* washed the *clothes* of a year and hung them up to dry on the *equinoctual line*.

Call for the National Republican Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthing the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican National Com.
WILLIAM B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. S. ACHESON, Physcian and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 29 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 29 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

NOTICE.

Office of the D. S. Canal Co.
Norfolk, January 29th 1876.

A called meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 51 Roanoke Avenue on Wednesday March 1st 1876 at 12 M.

By order of the President,
JOHN E. DOYLE, Treasurer.
33-1t.

1876!

The Atlantic Monthly.

W. D. HOWELS

Will contribute a new American Novel, entitled "Private Theatricals," the scene of which is laid in a New England boarding-place, and will also furnish Sketches of Life and Character.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE

Will continue her charming autobiographical papers "Old Womans Gossip," commenced in the August ATLANTIC.

MARK TWAIN

Will add to his capital sketches of "Old Times on the Mississippi" some new papers in his inimitable vein.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD

Will contribute in three papers his recollections of three of the most famous Battles of the War.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER,

Author of "My Summer in a Garden," will describe Oriental Travel in his graphic and delightful style.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS JR.,

A recognised authority on the subject will treat ably and attractively of Railroad Matters in the many aspects in which they interest and affect the public.

T. B. ALDRICH,

Fresh from a summer on the Continent, will contribute some sparkling sketches of European Travel.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES and JOHN G. WHITTIER, will continue to furnish their latest poetical productions to the public through the ATLANTIC. Poetry may be expected from J. T. TROWBRIDGE, T. B. ALDRICH, MRS THAXTER and other favorite writers.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, OLIVER WENDALL HOLMES, E. P. WHIPPLE W. D. HOWEDLS, JOHN FISKE, and other well-known and competent scholars will contribute literary articles and essays.

HENRY C. LEE,

author of "Superstition and Force," has promised some valuable papers on Witchcraft.

QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

Will be discussed upon the plan originated by the ATLANTIC as having both sides presented independently by representative and authoritative writers. The magazine will present, as in the case of Free Trade, the opposite sides of the questions of Currency, Catholicism, and State Education, Railrords, State and Municipal debts, State Rights and Centralization, by the leading publicists of the country.

THE DEPARTMENTS

Of Recent Literature, Musis, Art, and Education will be filled monthly, as heretofore with able and vigorous editorial articles and reviewe.

TERMS: Single or specimen numbers, 35 cts. Yearly subscription, $4,00, Postage free.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The November and December ATLANTIC (containing the opening chapters of Mr. Howels new story) will be sent free to all new subscribers for 1876 who remit the full subscription price of $4.00 direct to the publishers.

For $5.00 sent direct to them the Publishers will send the ATLANTIC through 1876 and a life-size portrait of the poet Longfellow, just completed and one of the finest pictures of the kind ever published. This portrait can be purchased only by subscribers to the Atlantic.

H. O. HOUGHTON & COMPANY; Boston,
HURD AND HOUGHTON, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIELD, GARDEN, SEEDS. FLOWER Tree, Hedge &c.

We offer our usual large and complete assortment, embracing the most desirable varieties and of best quality, and mail Priced List, to any address, on receipt of stamp. Seeds of all kinds by packet, ounce, pound, ane quart, can be sent by mail, to any P. O. in the U. S.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen,
YORK, PENN'

3a-4t.

MRS WARFIELDS' NEW BOOKS.

New Books just ready, by the author of "The Household of Bouverie."

Monfort Hall.
Miriam's Memoirs.
Sea and Shore.
The Household of Bouverie.
Hester Howards Temptation
A Double Wedding.

The above Six New Pooks are written by the popular Southern Authoress, Mrs Catrarine A. Warfield, formerly of Mississippi, but now of Lousville Ky., and author of the worldwide noted work "The Household of Bouverie," which is one of the best and most extraordinary novels ever published. The above six books are each issued in one large duodecimo volume, bound in morocco cloth, full gilt back and side, price $1.75 each, or $10,50 for a complete set of the six volumes, put up in a neat and strong box.

*** Above Books are for sale by all Booksellers or copies of either one or more or a complete set of them will be sent at once to any one, to any place, postage pre paid, or free of freight, on remitting their price in a letter to the publishers

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS
306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa,

Immense Success. 1000 new subscribers every week testify to the to the popularity of the "peoples' paper" the STAR SPANGLED BANNER. 16th year, a large 8 page 56 column paper illustrated, and filled with charming stories, tales, poems, wit, hum r, and three colum s devoted to its "Rogues' Gallery" or expose of Swindlers, Rogues and Humbugs. It is by all odds the best and most popular of all the literary papers, read by 150,000 delighted subscribers, at only $1.85 and fifty cents pounds or fails to appear *on time*. It is a "family paper" and a *complete* family paper. It will save you from being swindled and give you most delightful reading for a whole year. Fail not to subscribe NOW.

FOUR charming French chromos are given away FREE to every one paying $1 for the BANNER for 1876. These are *Worth* $2 each, and are BEAUTIES, all mounted ready to hang or frame. Reader you must send for this. Remember, you get very little only 75 cents a year for paper, or $1 for paper and *four* beautiful (all) chromos all sent prepaid. Sent three times, for only 10 cents. TRY IT ONCE. Send for samples, or better, 10 cents and receive it 3 mos.

Address,
BANNER CO., Hinsdale, N. H.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 3 3 Broomfield St., Boston, Mass., is daily shipping hundreds of boxes and packages of valuable goods all over the U. S. $3000 worth of Gold Watches, Jewelry, Pins, Sets, Chains, Charms, &c., &c., Solid Silver and Plate, Ware, Cutlery Glassware, Fancy Goods, (1,000 articles) and all descriptions. Fine Teas, Coffees, Groceries, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Soaps &c., &c. Also 50,000

WORTH DOUBLE, These goods are worth $2 to $5.00 each, and sell at those prices everywhere, yet we are selling everything at the popular price of ONE DOLLAR. 6,000 delighted men now testify to the benefit of our GREAT SALE and in our paper hundreds of letters are printed from our patrons in the past three years. READER, you can SAVE money, you can make $5 to $20 per day by selling for us. Write us at once. We want agents EVERYWHERE. We pay large commissions. No risk, no capital. Goods sent C. O. D. with privilege of seeing before paying. Send for full catalogue &c. FREE SEND NOW. Address, H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E DOLLAR SALE, 33 Broomfield st, Boston, Mass

PREMIUMS.

☞ We have arranged, through liberal contracts with manufacturers, to give agents and clubs of subscribers the following very fine premiums. Read the offers to the end. The number of subscribers requisite to secure each premium you will find below.

SEWING-MACHINES.
REMEMBER
The WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
Is one of the oldest and best-established Sewing-Machine Companies in America.
Their Machines Rank among the very Best.
Premium No. 1, is Style 1 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 2, is Style 2 Weed Sewing-Machine.
Premium No. 3 is Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Style 3 Weed Sewing-Machine.

Cannot the reader form a club in his or her neighborhood and secure one of these excellent Sewing-Machines as a premium. A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.

ORGANS.
Premium No. 4 is a
Style 42. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S CELEBRATED SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN,
Two Sets of Reeds, Six Stops ..... Price, $205.
Premium No. 5 is a
Style 47. E. P. NEEDHAM & SON'S SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.
Three Sets of Reeds, Ten Stops. This style is admirably fitted for Sabbath-Schools, Churches, Lodges, etc. It is exceedingly powerful and of very sweet sound. Price, $305.

SILVER-TONGUE ORGAN.

E. P. Needham & Son are the pioneer Reed Organ Manufacturers in America; their instruments rank among the very best.

Will set our readers help us to dispose of several of these Organs as premiums, and in this way assist in swelling our subscription list? It will be easy for a congregation, desiring to make a present to the pastor, to secure the requisite number of subscribers. Each subscriber will get the FULL WORTH of his money in a copy of this publication for one year, and the PARSONAGE will be made happy with a beautiful Organ. Many a **Sabbath-School, Lodge, or Church,** needs an Organ. **Pass the Subscription Paper.**

SILVERWARE.
The premiums under this class are from the well-known Silverware House of REED & BARTON. It is the oldest house in this branch of business in the country. Any silverware dealer will tell you that the REED & BARTON goods have a reputation unsurpassed by those of any other manufacturer.

At the Mechanics' Fair, held in Boston in 1869, the judges awarded Messrs. REED & BARTON the first premium over all competition.

Stamped with name of REED & BARTON.

BUTTER DISH.

The first premium was also awarded the firm at the World's Fair, held in New York in 1851, and repeatedly since at the Fairs of the American Institute.

No. of Premium.	Name of Premium.	Price of Premium.
6	Napkin Ring, decorated in Japanese Style	$1 00
7	Child's Cup, goldlined	2 75
8	Half-dozen tea-spoons	3 00
9	Child's set (knife, fork, and spoon), in fine morocco case, satin-lined	4 00
10	Half dozen table-spoons or forks	6 00
11	Butter-dish, with knife-rest	8 50
12	Cake basket, new pattern	13 50
13	Ice pitcher, seamless-lining, ivy decoration	15 50
14	A communion set, 5 pieces	27 50

We will give the above described premiums, for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

We will give the above described premiums for Clubs of Subscribers, as follows:

No. of Premium	No. of Subscribers.	No. of Premium	No. of Subscribers.
No. 1	35	No. 8	4
" 2	38	" 9	5
" 3	40	" 10	7
" 4	100	" 11	10
" 5	150	" 12	16
" 6	1	" 13	18
" 7	4	" 14	30

The price of subscription is $2.10 for each subscriber which includes postage. On receipt of the cash which must in all cases be sent by check, draft or money order, the premiums will be ordered and forwarded from the manufacturer's immediately.

Address Palemon John, Elizabeth City, N. C

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS
Table Demask & Toweling,
White Good sin great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Twills,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Children

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be found a genera supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

-tf B. C. BROTH..ES.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other good as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Cornices, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE D. POOL.
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness in will compare favorably with any where; and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. Here is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, is a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County, 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realised on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, nearly cleared and. Price $30 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.
Elizbet City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
No. 70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Elis City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City
Planing Mill,
D. S. KRAMER,
PROPRIETOR

☞ Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW

FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL

WOOD WORK OF ALL

KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED

AND PROMPTLY

FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER.

Elizabeth City, N. C

WILLARD'S
HOTEL,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor
The largest and best Hotel at the National Capitol.
Washington. 41-1y.

WE WANT AN AGENT
IN EVERY COUNTY
—IN THE—
UNITED STATES!

GOLD COIN! $1,000.00 in GOLD COIN!

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD.

And will forfeit $1,000 to any person who can produce a remedy which will prove by actual test, a more speedy, certain and effectual cure for all Pains and Aches of whatever form, external and internal, acute or chronic, deep seated or otherwise than

DR. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY,

SEVEN SEALS
—OR—
GOLDEN WONDER.

We have had this challenge of $1,000 prominently displayed in all our Circulars and Newspaper Advertisements, for the last four years, and not taken, which shows the superior excellence of our Remedy over all other. For External or Internal use,

IT WILL EFFECT A SPEEDY CURE IN ALL CASES OF

Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Colic, Cramp, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Diarrhœa, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Asthma, Phthisic, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Complaint, Pains in Side, Back or Loins, Piles, Ringworm, Felons, Stings of Insects, Bites of Venomous Serpents, and Especially Rheumatism.

A POWERFUL REMEDY WHICH IS TAKEN INTERNALLY BY ANY ONE.

This celebrated medicine is beyond a doubt the greatest discovery in Medical Science known to the world. Its action is at once felt; its wonderful cures are instantaneous; in fact it literally demolishes pain.

EQUALLY GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST.

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE EVERY BOTTLE

No Cure, No Pay! Try It, and be Convinced.

We Offer PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT; AN ARTICLE OF UNIVERSAL SALE!

To You this is a Golden Opportunity.

Thousands are now out of employment. To them we offer, in the sale of our Remedy, a preventative of hard times. We have adopted as our Motto:

NO CURE, NO PAY.

A SOURCE OF HAPPINESS TO MILLIONS OF SUFFERING HUMANITY.

During the past year the wonderful success of this Great Remedy has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations; thousands have been cured, and thousands have found out from actual experience that Dr. RADCLIFF'S GREAT REMEDY, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, is the Most Wonderful Pain Destroyer in Existence, the Most Expeditious, Safe and Powerful Remedy known in the World. Cures are effected almost Instantly, as if by Magic. Thousands of certificates have been received from all parts of our broad land, unsolicited and unasked for, speaking in heartfelt and universal praise of this Great Remedy from personal knowledge of its almost miraculous powers in curing the most obstinate and protracted cases of Diseases.

$1,000 Profit in Four Months! 1,872 One Dollar Bottles Sold!

Read This.

Scott Town, Lawrance County, Ohio

MESSRS. KENNEDY & CO.—Dear Sirs: At this late hour I will inform you of the great benefit I received from the use of Dr. Radcliff's Great Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, after being confined to my bed for eight years with a complication of diseases, viz: Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Right Side, with General Debility, for which I tried the skill of our home physicians, also a doctor of New York City, and two of Pittsburgh, and one in the northern part of Ohio. Took enough patent medicines to swim in—all to no purpose. At length I was induced to try Dr. Radcliff's SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER. I sent and got six fifty cent bottles, and before using it all found myself able to travel in a buggy. Took the agency for its sale last April four months ago and have sold thirteen gross, or 1,872 bottles, up to this date, August 29, 1872, and expect from the growing demand to sell ten thousand (10,000) bottles in the next year. Gentlemen, if you think this worth using you can do so, as I am generally known over three counties as a woman of great affliction.

Yours respectfully,
H. J. HARLEY.

A REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES. TRY IT.

FOR THIS GREAT REMEDY WE WISH YOU TO ACT AS OUR AGENT.

DEAR SIR:—The above fully explains the articles we wish to sell. This business is honorable, and by being energetic, will pay you well. It is our desire to appoint an agent in every county in all parts of the United States and Canada, granting to each the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in the county. Should you accept the agency for one or more counties you shall have the exclusive right to sell every bottle sold in your county, as long as you continue to act as our agent, and all orders which we may receive from your territory shall be turned over to your account.

This Wonderful Remedy, SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER, sells rapidly in the hands of the right kind of men, and we want none other. Now, if you think you are the man for the work, forward your order, name your county, and go to work; you can sell a gross in a few days, without a doubt. We have one man who buys on an average three gross per week, and his orders are increasing rapidly, and he has a small county (Berks Co. Pa.). He writes that he expects to sell one gross per day, at retail, the coming season, not counting wholesale. You have the privilege of selling wholesale or retail, or putting it on commission with druggists, or selling by sub-agents. This business is worth the attention of good men and men of capital. Should you make but reasonable wages—say $100 per month for the first three months (many make more)—you would nevertheless be establishing a business that would pay you largely in the end.

Agents are doing better with our Remedy than anything else they ever took hold of. Why is this? Because the Remedy does just as we say, and our agents can warrant every bottle No cure, no pay. Knowing that we make all loses good, should they be called on to redeem a bottle, agents run no risk of loss.

SEVEN SEALS or GOLDEN WONDER is put up in $1.00 and 50 cent bottles, elegantly finished in neat and appropriate wrappers, and packed in nice boxes, one dozen in each box.

To druggists our scale of prices are—Large size, $1.00 bottles, per dozen, $9.00; small size, 50 cent bottles, per dozen, $4,50.

We give special terms to our County Agents at such figures that they can sell to druggists and country stores at the above price and make a handsome profit. We also give an

EXTRA PREMIUM TO AGENTS!

In order to have live, energetic men to take hold of the business at once, we have concluded to give free gratis to each and every agent a present of a handsome, fine

COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, FREE,

Beautifully engraved, and correct time-keeper, worth $20,00, and a certificate of agency giving SOLE CONTROL of such county as the agent may select (not already taken); and, furthermore, all orders coming from such counties as the agent may select, will be sent book by us to the agent to be filled—in fact we give sole control of such counties as long as the agent continues in the busines. Remember, the Premium Watch is given gratis to agents. We take this plan to have our Great Remedy quickly and thoroughly introduced. Let us hear from you at your earliest convenience and secure your county at once, before being taken by some one else. Remember, this offer is open for a short time only.

A Small Capital Required to Run a Large and Paying Business.

The capital required is very small and the profits from it will fully equal that of thousands of merchants who have invested a large capital in their business. Hundreds in all parts of the country are making from

$1,500 TO $5,000 A YEAR,

And hundreds more will date their success from accepting our liberal offer at this time. Any one willing to work for success can force it, but those who believe that it can be had from illness are not the kind of men we want to push our business. We want

A LIVE, ENERGETIC AGENT,

As one such is worth a dozen who expect a business to push itself. We have spent in pushing our business

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It has paid us to do it, and it pays our Agents, as it advertises it thoroughly in every State, County and Township in the United States—not only for us, but for the Agent. Remember, this is a life business and that every year it grows larger and larger.

We will send to parties contemplating to act as our Agents a SAMPLE DOZEN BOTTLES securely packed with our different Posters, Bills, Show Cards, Terms, etc.,

UPON THE RECEIPT OF $2.50.

And all sending $2.50 for Sample Dozen, we will send free of charge, Samples of

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY FEB. 2ND 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

Remember! The Railroad election is on the 17th of this month.

Gold at New York 113, Cotton 11½. Corn from 62 to 64 cts. At Norfolk, Cotton, 12¼ Corn. 55 cts.

E. C. ALBERTSON and family have arrived and took charge of the "Albemarle House" yesterday. His numerous friends gave him a cordial greeting—were really glad to see him on his feet the way he has resisted life's common enemy the "mortal coil" must have cost more than ordinarily tight hold on him. Long may it be before he is called to "shuffle it off".

The mild weather has been the occasion of unusual remark. It is so very unusual as to attract special attention. Here we have had May in January—the bowels of winter rumbling with terrible summer. For the poor it is a present relief, and upon the mildness of the weather they bestowed a special benediction because fuel has not been in so great demand. But with bud and blossom appearing on plum and peach trees, how about the prospect for Will we have January when we ought to have May?

Our curiosity loving townsman, HENRY VAUGHAN Esq, called us into his office the other day to examine some interesting anatomical relics of a race of "olden time" left in his care by Lt. WARDEN, who discovered them at the "Indian Fort" near Powel's Point on Currituck beach. The bones consist of skull, jaws, with all the teeth perfect, thigh bones, etc., all wonderfully preserved. They were found in a soil of peculiar color, evidently possessing some property counteracting the ordinary process of decomposition. From the great length of the thigh bones and the size and thickness of the cranial formations we are convinced that they are the remains of a people much larger and more powerful than any inhabiting this country now.

Passing the livery establish ment of our townsman A. L. JONES on Main Street this morning, he incidentally remarked that to-day twenty four years ago he located here. Twenty four years! What changes have taken place; how many who were busy actors on life's stage have silently passed away; how many who were children playing on the streets have grown up and are filling to the different stations in our society and all the while Mr JONES has devoted himself to his business serving the public in his line. By his obliging disposition and efforts to please, he has always commanded a liberal patronage. He continues at the old stand and we have every reason to believe that twenty four years hence, he will still be found, a young old man, still accommodating the public with horses, buggies etc. So mote it be.

The question to be voted on by the people of Pasquotank county on the 17th inst., is; shall the subscription to the rail road be increased to $65,000? We have been in doubt because they feared that the bonds might be squandered or used and the road not built. This will be impossible if the question as now submitted is carried by the people. The conditions are.

The bonds to be issued and paid as follows:

One thousand dollars when the road is graded, bridged and tied to and across the Pasquotank River, and then pro rata at the end of every thirty days with the amount paid by the Company to the Contractor for actual work done or material furnished, the proportion to be as $65,000, the total amount of county subscription, bears to the total amount agreed to be paid the Contractor for building the road, provided that $15 000 of the county bonds are reserved and not paid until the first car passes over the entire road, and provided further that no portion of said bonds be delivered until the road is located and the right of way secured from Elizabeth City to Norfolk harbor.

Thus it will be seen that the bonds are so carefully guarded that they cannot be used without securing us the road. Neither the Commissioners nor any other party can obtain or use them except in this one way. They are absolutely protected. We will give a fuller explanation in our next issue.

As announced in our last issue we were favored with a visit from JAY COOKE and J. C. FULLER, one the ablest financial manager on the continent and the other a successful railroad man. They spent a day and two nights here, examining the country and gathering all the facts in relation to our rail road enterprise. We found them fully posted on the topography, productions and commerce of these Eastern counties and they expressed themselves as more than favorably impressed with what they saw and learned. They were called on by a number of our leading citizens and the interview was cordial and satisfactory. These men have national reputations—are known to be able to build and equip our road. They went back on Thursday, by private conveyance, over the route to Norfolk, in order to personally inspect the line and examine several other points of importance. They expect to return again early in this month. All they ask in local subscriptions is one hundred thousand dollars. Until this is raised no responsible party will begin the work. When it is done this party is prepared and ready to begin at once and complete it in four months. To secure this, Pasquotank ought and must increase her subscription to $65,000. Then let every body vote for it on the 17th.

Build up the town, develop the country and give an impetus to every business interest by voting for the rail road subscription.

An instance of practical science. A small boy put his thumb into the nose of a tea kettle to stop the exit of the steam. He didn't try that game a second time!

He could n't see the point—the fellow who was telling some friends about a wonderful parrot in town "Why" said he, "it cries 'stop thief' so naturally that every time I hear it I alway stop. Now, hang it, what are you laughing at?"

Whenever we see a man in town who finds it difficult to navigate our sidewalks—and we are happy to state that it is a rare occurrence—we are always reminded of the reply of the man "tight as a brick" who on hearing some one mention that the world was round, said "That's the reason I never can stand on the darn thing."

A French Philosopher predicted an unusual amount of rain and snow during the months of December and January. Our erudite townsman F. S. PROCTOR asserted that his predictions would not be fulfilled—that on the other hand, the two months named would be very mild ones. The result proved PROCTOR right and the Frenchmen wrong. But Europe has been showered with snow; so it may be both were right. When PROCTOR's new book is published the world will be wiser than it is now.

Local Briefs.

The "Sociable" will be had at Mrs. D. B. BRADFORD's on Friday evening.—The Schooner "Arthur," from Philadelphia, capacity 10,000 bushels, is now being losded by J. J. GRANDY for Georgetown S. C.—Go to LYON's, on Water Street, for your Oysters.—Fresh Shad in market on Saturday.—The farmers have been busily engaged in plowing.—The Superior Court of this County will open here on Monday next.—How many leap year ventures, ladies?—Take the CAROLINIAN if you want the news of the District.—Forty two persons were baptised on Monday, the result of the revival at the Baptist Church.—An article on "the law of our Food," by one of our town *Savans*, will appear in our next issue.—The Fishermen are laying in supplies for an active campaign against the "finny tribe."—The prospects of the rail road have very much improved. Vote the subscription.—Town and County Commissioners meet next Monday.

Local Port-Folio.

Next to an oyster—the shell. Though her own yet won't own it—a woman's age. Billing and cooing—lovers do the latter before marriage and tradesmen all the former after it. Poor bread makers—average dough-mes ties. A very common crime—a-salt on the high seas. Love is like a battle—when it comes to an engagement. "Don't let us have any words about it"—as the man said when he dodged the dictionary. Always operating for a rise—emetics. Always happy to *meat* his customers—the butcher.

Business Locals.

Ladies furs at Fowler's for cash.

All linen shirt fronts 25c at Fowlers.

See Dr. BUTT's New Advertisement.

Solid bargains in Bleached and Unbleached cottons at Fowler's cash store.

We call attention to the Fishing Material advertised for sale.

Kennedy & Co. still continue to use two columns of our paper. There is no excuse for those out of employment if they write to them for terms. See their large advertisement and read their offer.

A regular Convocation of Cherokee Chapter No. 14, R. A. M. will be held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening 7 o'clock February 8th being court week. All Members are invited to attend.

By order of H. P.
JOS. SALOMONSKY Sec't'y.

The Dramatic corps, a full company of select talent, under the management of Mr. John G. Greenleaf, will present two new comedies at Clark's Opera House on Wednesday Feb; 9th; for the benefit of the Posquotank Boat Club—Let every one attend.

Neighboring Counties.

—From Hertford. Perq., county we are informed that the "Spring fever" has been raging, but is on the mend.—The Eagle Hotel has been repaired.—The Post office is neatly fitted up: Mrs Lindsey is giving universal satisfaction.—The Baptists held a Union meeting last week.—The Quarterly Session of the Grand Tabernacle of U. O. of Love and Charity convened on the 18th ult. Next meeting at Windsor on the 3rd Tuesday in May.—From Beaufort county we learn that Richard Buck, near Swift creek, was thrown from a buggy and instantly killed.—From Perquimans we learn that the erection of a new Methodist Church at Woodville is being agitated.—Court in Camden continued the whole of last week, the three first days occupied with State cases. The Civil docket was not finished. The Commissioners not having drawn a jury for the second week, the cases not reached go over to next term. Two or three sentenced to the penitentiary—one of them the Irishman who tried to get away with Capt. White's horse and buggy.—Sheriff Ferebee left on Friday with the convicts—two white men and one colored—for the penitentiary.

MARRIAGES.

HILL—STEGER—At St. Paul's Church a this place, by Rev. John Kiernan, on the 1st inst., H. O. Hill to Miss Emma E. Steger, both of this place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MYSTERY SOLVED!

The GREAT SECRET Of the WONDERFUL

SUCCESS OF VEGETINE.

It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys, to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

Mr H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, *Vegetine*, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do not at the present time think Consumption or Asthma can fasten its clutches on me, as I am now sound and well, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs, and sinking feelings at the stomach, for I have used it and take it as it is the best medicine in the world.

MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut streets,
Cambridge, Mass.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.

Vegetine is acknowledged, endorsed and recommended by physicians and ministers, to be the best blood purifier and cleanser of the blood ever introduced, and thousands speak in its praise, who have been restored to health.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

Boston, Jan. 14, 1874.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have sold since Jan. 1st 1873 through Hall, Pierce & Co. of Boston, over 12 Gross of your VEGETINE, and in all my experience in the drug business I have never sold any remedy that has given such general satisfaction or proved so popular as VEGETINE. I have frequently had persons return to my store and say that they had been cured of various complaints by the use of VEGETINE, after having tried many other remedies without obtaining any relief. I have no hesitation in recommending VEGETINE to any one suffering from disease of the blood, as I have every confidence that it will do all that is claimed for it.

Very respectfully yours,
A. M. GILMAN,
108 Broadway.

VEGETINE

WILL CLEAN SE SCROFULA FROM THE SYSTEM.

PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

Mr H. R. STEVENS,

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my son was taken sick in 1868 with scrofula, which came out in large sores and boils on his neck and head. He was also troubled with a severe cough, and was reduced to a mere skeleton. He had several physicians to attend him, but they did him no good. He was obliged to be taken from school, and for the last 18 months was unable to do anything whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his recovery, we were induced to try VEGETINE, and before he had taken one bottle we could see a change for the better. He has now taken seven bottles, and is to-day as well and hearty as any boy of his age. He has gained in flesh from 80 to 140 pounds, and we feel confident that VEGETINE has cured him. He has been under the care of two of the best physicians in Cambridgeport, but they did him no good. I would say to all parents whose children are afflicted with scrofula, that VEGETINE is the best medicine we have ever used, and we cheerfully recommend it to all.

DANIEL CARONY,
19 Trenton St. Cambridgeport, Mass., Nov. 1, 1872.

The above picture but honest statement, clearly shows the cleansing effect of *Vegetine* in scrofula.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all to be the best blood purifier in the world.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

To Consumptives:

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreadful disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescriptions used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address,
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York. 27-6m.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.
27-6m.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

NEW PICTURE GALLERY.

HAVING newly fitted up in *Splendid Style* the Picture Gallery, formerly occupied by J. L. Winder and W. C. Dawson, and next door to Dr. Jno. N. Butt's Drug Store, Eliz. City, N. C., I am prepared to furnish Photographs and Ferrotypes, and to copy pictures at reasonable prices. Satisfaction will be given in all cases, before the pictures are delivered. Call early in the morning to secure the best pictures. Come and see me and I will please you.

33-tf WM GRAVES, Agt.

SEED SEED!

Buy your Garden and field seeds of Dr. Jas. N. Butt, 75 Road St., Eliz. City, N. C.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt, has just received his Spring Stock of Garden Seeds from Robert Buist Jr. the most popular seed house in the country. His seeds are warranted to come up if properly planted. The thousands of persons to whom I have sold these seeds in the last 15 or 16 years attest their virtues.

A Rare Chance! 500 one inch, at Dr. Butt's White Silver skin onion Sets for sale cheap. Buy at Dr. Butt's. Cheap Seed Orchard Grass &c., at Dr. Butt's.

For Jas. N. Butt's is the place to buy Prescriptions Cheap.

KEEP YOUR MOUTH CLEAN. Then call at Dr. Butt's, City Drug Store and buy a box of Dentrifice, and get the best Tooth Brush in the town who says so. 25-tf

TRUSSES,

Just received at Dr. J. N. Butt's City Drug Store Eliz City, N. C. a variety of very fine Trusses and Shoulder Braces.

Call at Dr. Butt's and see his hard rubber trusses, one will last you a lifetime. Also, call and look at his soft rubber trusses. They are very popular.

For medicines, paints, oils etc., etc., and every thing in the Drug line you will find it to your interest to call and see Dr. Jas. N. Butt.

J. W. WALKER.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 20—3m.

1876.

To Carriage, Wagon and Cart Makers

Of Eastern North Carolina.

We offer Special Inducements to *Cash Buyers* of **Carriage Cart and Wagon Materials**, either at Wholesale or Retail.—We have special facilities for getting up our Stock and deal in these Goods exclusively. We buy close for Cash and carry a heavy Stock of CARRIAGE HARDWARE and SEASON'D MATERIAL for building Buggies, Wagons and Carts, which we offer to Cash Buyers at small advance. All parties sending money with order will be fairly and squarely dealt with.—Money, when sent, by mail, should be sent in Check or P. O. Money Order.

Our House is one of the oldest in this line of business in the State and we warrant to deal as honorably with those who order Goods by Mail, as with those who buy on the spot. Small buyers are treated as well as large ones and all orders promptly filled.

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The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epilepsy the Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

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C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co of Baltimore,
December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,
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It will not Explode.

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Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
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Peter Henderson.

Price $1.50 each, post-paid, by mail.

Our Combined Catalogue for 1876, of

EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN!

Sent Free to all Applicants.

Our large Illustrated Catalogues of *Seeds* and *Plants*, numbering 175 pages, and containing 2 colored plates, sent without charge to purchasers of any of the above three books. Sent to all others on receipt of 50 cents.

Peter Henderson & Co.
35 Cortlandt Street,
NEW YORK.

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Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN.

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This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing a Steel and color'd Front ispiece with the first number. Price only 2 cents for the year. The first No. of 1876 is ready. Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden 65 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.

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FOR SALE.

The material belonging to the Fishery formerly owned by Hollowell & Perry, at Cobb's Point, near Elizabeth City, N. C. will be sold on

REASONABLE TERMS

The material consists of seine, rope, windlass, capstands, fish stands, barrels, No. 8 cook stove, boat, oars, and all the material sufficient for making a seine to fish 1000 yards. For terms apply to C. W. Hollowell at Elizabeth City, N. C., C. W. Grandy & Son, Norfolk Va. or to W. W. Graves at the Fishery. 33-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALLIC AND WOOD

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of the latest improved kind and best quality and at as low prices, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metallic Cases as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Charles Shannahans Street, adjoins Ware House.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 2 vol. 4-1yr.

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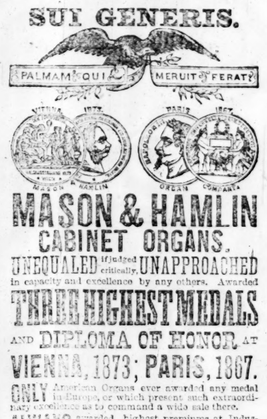
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ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.
ALWAYS at Vienna Exposition, in America as well as Europe. Other instruments there have not been six in number. Many other organs have been preferred.
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INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get LARGER commissions for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*
NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Mirrored Cases, Organ-Pianos, with full organ compass of 7½ octaves, and Combining all the best effects of Piano Instruments.
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EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash or for monthly or quarterly payments. Rented, with rent to apply if purchased.
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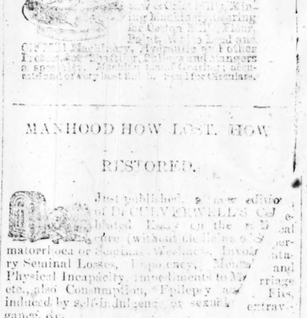

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Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain and effectual by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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FOWLER'S, Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Saddlery, Harness, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs, Mats, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Jewelry, Notions, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Suspenders, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Flannels, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Linseys, Tweeds, Cottonades, Denims, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Piques, Percales, Cambrics, Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached Domestics, Sheetings, Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Table Cloths, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtains, Curtain Fixtures, Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Cords and Tassels, Ladies' Cloaks, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Hamburgs, Embroideries, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Ribbons, Sashes, Flowers, Feathers, Hats, Bonnets, Hoods, Infants' Wear, Ladies' Underwear, Corsets, Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Crinolines, Bustles, Jeans, Kersey, Cassimere, Satinet, Flannel, Linsey, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Cloaks, Overcoats, Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, Overshoes, Leggings, Gaiters, Slippers, Ladies' Dress Boots, Gents' Dress Boots, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Gents' Kid Gloves, Ladies' Fine Shoes, Gents' Fine Shoes, Ladies' Kid Slippers, Ladies' Fine Boots, Gents' Fine Boots, Ladies' Fine Gaiters, Gents' Fine Gaiters, Ladies' Fine Slippers, Ladies' Fine Shoes, Gents' Fine Shoes, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Gents' Kid Gloves

The Song of 1876.

Waken, voice of the land's devotion!
Spirit of freedom, awaken all!
Ring, ye shores, to the song of ocean,
Rivers, answer, and mountains, call!
The golden day has come:
Let every tongue be dumb,
That sounded its malice, or murmured its fears;
She hath won her story;
She wears her glory;
We crown her the land of a hundred years!

Out of darkness and toil and danger
Into the light of victory's day,
Help to the weak, and home to the stranger,
Freedom to all, she hath held her way.
Now Europe's orphans rest
Upon her mother-breast:
The voices of nations are heard in the cheers
That shall cast upon her
New love and honor,
And crown her the queen of a hundred years!

North and South, we are met as brothers;
East and West, we are wedded as one!
Right of each shall secure our mother's;
Child of each is her faithful son!
We give thee heart and hand,
Our glorious native land.
For battle has tried thee and time endears:
We will write the story,
And keep thy glory
As pure as of old for a thousand years!

—*Bayard Taylor.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Careful Farmer.

There are many things on a farm that you cannot hire done, you must do them yourself—or see that they are done. Said a farmer to me last spring: "When we were drawing our manure, I let the boys drive to the lot and I stayed in the yard, because I could put on better loads. And the cows commenced to give more milk right off." Now this is one of the best farmers in the county. He keeps a thoroughbred shorthorn bull, raises capital grades, and has a splendid barn. He thrashes by steam; cuts his straw and hay and corn fodder with a big feed cutter, having an elevator attached, and is one of our model farmers. But there is no nonsense about him. He is no fancy farmer. He is up by four o'clock (which is the worst thing I know about him), and looks after his stock. During the day he is in the field or in the woods. In short, he is an active, industrious, intelligent, experienced farmer; and yet when he is piling manure in the yards, his cows give a perceptible increase in the ir milk. Why? One of his handsome grade shorthorns that he is so proud of, seeing him around, goes up to him and says as plain as a cow can say: "Give me a lock of hay," and he gives it to her. Another says: "Mr. Stevens, don't you think that rack wants cleaning out," and on looking he finds to his surprise that there is a lot of dirt, and wet hay seeds, and rubbish at the bottom. He scrapes it all out and rubs it clean with some straw, and as soon as his load is filled, and while he is waiting for the next wagon, he gets a little feed and puts it in the rack, and the cows eat it and feel grateful. Between the next loads he takes the curycomb and brush, and gives one of the cows a good cleaning. The other cows come around him, and he has a gentle word and friendly pat for each of them. He is a good-looking man, and the cows like to look at him. He is a gentleman and his presence has a soothing effect. They chew the cud of contentment and peace. As he goes past the pump, he asks the cows if they want a little fresh water. They had not thought about it, but they drink a little just to please him. And so it goes on all day. No wonder the cows give more milk at night. You will notice the same thing in the sheepyards. The sheep soon know you and like to have you around. And you will not be with them long without seeing something that you can do for their comfort. If you doubt, go into the yard and see. Even such a simple thing as bedding the sheep, is rarely done judiciously. A sheep will not willingly lie down in its own droppings. Shake up the straw, and make it smooth and level over the whole shed or yard. About the racks you will find more straw than is needed. Shake this out over the yard. The less straw you use, and yet give the sheep a clean bed, the better. You will be surprised, if you shake up the old straw and spread it out smooth over the surface, how little fresh straw is needed to make the shed or yard comfortable. If I should ever be able to build such a barn as I want, I would keep as many sheep as I could, and more cows. All the fodder should be cut into chaff. The sheep should lie in the second story.—*American Agriculturist.*

Domestic Recipes.

NEW YEAR'S MARBLE CAKE.—White part: Whites of four eggs, one cup white sugar, half cup of butter, half cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon, and two and one-half cups of sifted flour. Black part: Yolks of four eggs, one cup brown sugar, half cup molasses (or sugar-house syrup is best), half cup butter, half cup sour milk, one teaspoonful of cloves, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one tea-spoonful mace, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful soda, and one and one-half cups sifted flour. Put it in the cake dish alternately, first one part and then the other. Tin should be lined with buttered paper.

JELLY CAKE.—Beat three eggs well, the whites and yolks separately; take a cup of fine white sugar and beat that in well with the yolks, and a cupful of sifted flour, stirred in gently; then stir in the whites, a little at a time, and a teaspoonful of baking powder and one tablespoonful of milk; pour it in three jelly cake plates and bake from five to ten minutes in a well heated oven, and when cold spread with currant jelly, and place each layer on top of the other and sift powdered sugar on the top.

BOSTON' CREAM PIE.—Cream part: One pint of new milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Put two-thirds of the milk on to boil and stir the sugar and flour in what is left. When the rest boils put in the whole and stir until it cooks thoroughly. When cool flavor with vanilla or lemon. Crust part: Three eggs, beaten separately, one cup of granulated sugar, one and one-half cups of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder. Divide in half, put in two pie tins, and bake in a quick oven to a straw color. When taken out split in halves and spread the cream between.

FRUIT CAKE.—Two cups sugar, one cup of butter rubbed to a cream, five eggs beaten separately, half cup sour milk, one-half cup of it Port Rico molasses, two nutmegs, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one tablespoonful cloves, one teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water; beat it all up and add four and one-half cups sifted flour, one pound stoned raisins, one-quarter of a pound of citron rubbed in flour, bake in a moderate oven nearly two hours. One-half cup of brandy cider added is a great improvement; baking tin should be lined with buttered paper.

To Feed Corn and Oil-Cake.

A Mount Vernon (Ohio) correspondent writes: "You will oblige by giving some information in reference to the best method of feeding corn to cattle that are being fattened. Here the practice is to feed it in the shock; and what I desire most to learn is, whether it would not be better either to grind it with the cob, or without the cob, and feed it then? Of what value is oil-cake, used with corn, and if used, in what quantity should it be fed?"

Reply—Whether it is cheaper to feed corn in the ear whole, or ground, depends upon circumstances. The saving in grinding the ears and feeding meal is fully one-fourth, if not one-third. If the cost of husking and grinding the ears is greater than the saving, it is clearly cheaper to feed the corn in the shock. The husking might cost four cents a bushel, and the grinding may be done for three cents a bushel. Where corn costs thirty cents a bushel (seventy pounds of ears) it would just about pay to crush it. Where it costs more it would pay better, and where it costs less it would not be profitable. There is some little nutriment in the cobs. Oil-cake is worth a little more than corn; as an addition to corn meal it is worth even more for its good effect upon the bowels and skin. Two to four pounds a day might be profitably fed to fattening animals, along with twice as much corn meal. The manure from an oil-cake fed animal is very rich, and would repay, at least, half the cost of the cake. It is a pity that all the oil-cake made in the country is not fed here instead of being exported.

Lime from Shells.

A J., Stamford, Conn., asks whether it would pay to cart lime from shells four miles and pay three cents a bushel; also whether it will suit winter grain or meadow land best.

Reply—Lime from shells is the purest of all kinds of lime, and is very valuable as a fertilizer. Lime is worth twelve and one-half cents per bushel for this purpose, and if it can be procured cheaper than that so much is gained. The shells are easily burned in pits, with wood or coal, much in the same manner that charcoal is burned.—*New York Times.*

The Students of Upsala.

Mary Howitt, in her "Frederika Bremer and her Swedish Sisters," repeats the pleasant story of a university student at Upsala in the early part of the present century. He was the son of a poor widow, and was standing with some of his college companions in one of the public walks on a fine Sunday morning. As they were thus standing, the young daughter of the governor, a good and beautiful girl, was seen approaching them on her way to church, accompanied by her governess.

Suddenly the widow's son exclaimed: "I am sure that young girl would give me a kiss."

His companions laughed, and one of them, a rich young fellow, said: "It is impossible! Thou an utter stranger, and so a public thoroughfare! It is too absurd to think of."

"Nevertheless, I am confident of what I say," returned the other.

The rich student offered to lay a heavy wager that, so far from succeeding, he would not even venture to propose such a thing.

Taking him at his word, the poor student, the moment the young lady and her attendant had passed, followed them, and politely addressing them, they stopped, on which in a modest and straightforward manner, he said, speaking to the governors daughter: "It entirely rests with Froken to make my fortune."

"How so?" demanded she, greatly amazed.

"I am a poor student," said he; "the son of a widow. If Froken would condescend to give me a kiss I should win a large sum of money, which, enabling me to continue my studies, would relieve my mother of a great anxiety."

"If success depend on so small a thing," said the innocent girl, "I can but comply;" and thereupon, sweetly blushing, she gave him a kiss, just as if he had been her brother.

Without a thought of wrong-doing, the young girl went to church, and afterwards told her father of the encounter.

The next day the governor summoned the bold student to his presence, anxious to see the sort of person who had thus dared to accost his daughter. But the young man's modest demeanor at once favorably impressed him. He heard his story, and was so well pleased that he invited him to dine at the palace twice a week.

In about a year the young lady married the student whose fortune she had thus made, and who is at the present day a celebrated philologist. His amiable wife died a few years since.

Salmon Breeding.

The following statement of the quantity of ova sent out from the McCloud river salmon breeding establishment appears in the San Francisco *Bulletin:* Sent to Connecticut, 480,000 eggs; to Massachusetts, 80,000; to Rhode Island, 200,000; to New York, 80,000: to New Jersey, 320,000; to Pennsylvania, 480,000; to Maryland, 500,000; to Virginia, 320,000; to Michigan, 800,000; to Illinois, 80,000; to Wisconsin, 40,000; to Minnesota, 400,000; to Iowa, 300,000; to Colorado, 240,000; to Utah, 100,000; to Kern and Truckee rivers for Calla, 500,000; to New Zealand, 50,000; to Canada, 80,000; for United States fish commission, 1,000,000; now hatching at the establishment for Sacramento river and tributaries, 2,000,000. The total number of impregnated salmon eggs taken was 8,170,000. The above shipments made over eighty bushels in bulk, and it took 150 bushels of moss from Mount Shasta to pack them in. When packed they weighed ten tons and filled 156 boxes two feet square by six inches in depth.

Bread that was Read.

Not far out in the suburbs of Boston, says the *Transcript*, is an ancient burying place, wherein are headstones that afford food for the antiquarian mind, which are zealously guarded by a faithful sexton. Recently this custodian missed one of the earliest dated of the mortuary memorials, and he put all his wits to work to discover its whereabouts for some time without success. One Sunday morning he went to his baker's for the customary Sunday breakfast of brown bread and beans. In serving the repast his eyes fell upon something unusual on the under face of the loaf—"Here lyes ye"—in reverse order, which, after some study, he succeeded in deciphering. No breakfast passed the sexton's lips until the cause of this strange impress was solved. He hastened to the baker's for a solution. The bakehouse adjoined the cemetery. The floor of the baker's oven had given out, and the break had been covered with the ancient gravestone, which, happily for the sexton's peace of mind, was uninjured by the heat to which it had been subjected.

The Death of Little Amy.

We drew closer to the bedside, a stillness, as of death, being on us all. We took one tiny hand, now wasted and pale, within our warm palms, when the large blue eyes opened to their fullest extent, and a sweet voice said to the weeping mother: "Tiss me, mamma, once more." She had gone to Him. We think, as our memory takes us back, of a little mischievous girl, with bright blue eyes and rosy face, who, coming in from school with books under her arms, would cry out: "Tiss me, mamma; I'm so cold." One little chair is empty at table; one little bed will never again contain Amy; and the room, ah, so cheerless now!

How to Figure It.

In order to find out the day of the week upon which any event fell, one hundred years ago, count forward two days from the day of the week upon which the centennial anniversary falls. For instance, the Fourth of July, 1876, will fall on Tuesday; the Fourth of July, 1776, was Thursday. The centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated Thursday, June, 17, 1875. The battle was fought Saturday, June 17, 1775. This rule must not be used for dates in the eighteenth century earlier than 1752, because that was the year when the change from "old style" took effect in England and her colonies.

Prices of Grain.

Professor Jevons recently read an interesting paper on the influence of the sun-spot period upon the price of grain. In making a comparison between two phenomena apparently so distinct from each other, Professor Jevons has made use of the collection of prices of commodities in England between the years 1259 and 1400, as published in Professor Rodgers' "History of Agriculture and Prices in England." He finds that the prices of each kind of produce rise during the first four of the eleven-year sun-spot period, and then fall. The maximum prices occur in the tenth, eleventh, first, second and third years.

Killed her Father.

A brute in Columbus, Ohio, was terribly abusing his daughter, a girl eighteen years of age, when she stabbed him with a pair of shears, killing him. The evidence showed plainly that if the daughter had not killed him, he would have killed her.

THE TERRIBLE SURPRISE.

The Story Retold of Osceola's Slaughter in the Seminole War.

On the twenty-eighth of December, 1835, says a writer in *Harper's*, General Thompson and a lieutenant left Fort King, near the present site of the town of Ocala, south of Silver Spring, Florida, for an afternoon stroll. They were walking along, chatting and smoking, going toward the sutler's store, when suddenly, all unsuspicious of danger, they received in their breasts the fire of Osceola's band, who were hidden in the thicket near by. General Thompson fell, dead, pierced with twenty-four balls, Lieutenant Smith with thirteen. This massacre may be called the opening of the long Florida war. The little garrison in the fort, hearing the firing, prepared hastily for defense. They congratulated themselves upon the re-enforcements they were hourly expecting—two companies of troops from Fort Brooke, Tampa.

That very day, the twenty-eighth, these two expected companies, under the command of Major Francis L. Dade, of the Fourth infantry, were marching northward along the road which led from Brooke to King, when, as they were advancing carelessly and in perfect security, they were attacked by a large body of Indians posted in the thickets not thirty yards from the road. Major Dade and the advance guard fell dead at the first fire; indeed, half of the command were killed. The remaining officers rallied their men, fired blindly back into the thicket, and fought desperately for an hour, when the Indians retired for a consultation. With the energy of a desperate purpose the forlorn band began to build a breastwork of logs, but before it was knee-high—that poor little unfinished breastwork that mutely told us such a story of despair—the Indians returned over the ridge with a yell, and recommenced firing, having almost certain aim, so near were they, and gradually closing in around the little fortification, until, when all had fallen, they entered it in triumph.

An eye-witness, a negro who had followed the Indians, told us that as they entered, a handsome young officer dressed in a blue frock coat, the only man who was not either dead or mortally wounded, stepped forward to meet them, and offered his sword in token of surrender; but the Indian to whom he offered it shot him dead on the spot. This young officer was Lieutenant Basinger. Another poor fellow, one of the officers, with both arms broken early in the fight, had sat, so the negro said, propped against the tree, with his head bent, and minding nothing that went on around him, until at last a stray shot killed him; and a third, with one arm disabled, had continued to fire until he, too, was killed. After taking the arms and some of the clothing from the troops, the Indians went off to meet the band of Osceola, who had the same day accomplished the massacre at Fort King. Great rejoicings went on in the Indian camp that night.

On the twentieth of February following General Gaines passed over the same road on his way from Brooke to King, and came upon the scene of the massacre. I was with him, and we found the advance guard lying where they fell, with the bodies of Major Dade and Captain Fraser, the oxen attached to the cart, with the yoke still on them as if asleep; and there stood the forlorn little breastwork, thickly studded with balls, and within it our men, kneeling or lying upon their breasts just as they were when they fired their last shot. In the dry air of the Florida winter they were but little changed; we recognized all the poor dear fellows, and buried them, with moistened eyes; the detachment moved round the little breastwork to slow music, and the cannon which the Indians had thrown into the swamp was recovered and placed vertically at the head of the mound. But I shall never forget the sight of the men lying there in their blue clothing, so still and silent, under the lovely Florida sky. After the war was over they were reinterred in the military cemetery at St. Augustine, where there is a handsome monument to their memory.

The Egyptian Army.

Col. S. H. Lockett writes from Egypt to his friends in Montgomery, Ala.: I brought quite a number of applications for service in the khedive's army with me when I came. To all of these I have had to reply that the Egyptian government has no desire to employ foreigners simply because they are such. A few Americans were wanted to fill certain special positions, where previous instruction and experience would make them useful. These positions are connected with the staff departments of the army, and they are now nearly all filled. There are no foreign officers in the line of the Egyptian army—and they are not wanted. They could not command the soldiers because they do not know the language of the country. Besides, the native officers are now a well-instructed, competent set of men. No man can be a non-commissioned officer unless he can read and write, and the commissioned officers all pass a rigid examination before appointment. Gen. Stone, chief of staff, has brought this about within the last six years. There are now twenty American officers in the Egyptian army. They are partly engaged in the bureaus at headquarters here in Cairo, and partly in explorations in the far interior.

A Fish Story.

A Florida correspondent of the Atlanta *Herald*, in the course of an interesting communication regarding Florida fisheries, says: The best fishermen in Florida are the pelicans and ospreys. A pelican consumes about a peck of fish a day. They flock about the straits and inlets by thousands. Supposing there are 2,000,000 pelicans in Florida—and there are certainly more than that—they would eat 500,000 bushels of fish each day, or 182,500,000 bushels per year. The millions upon millions of white and blue cranes, herons, curlews, gulls, fishhawks, kingfishers, and other water fowl, devour thousands of bushels of fish every twenty-four hours. An experienced man estimates that 700,000 bushels of fish a day are required to feed the birds of Florida alone. This would make 225,500,000 bushels each year. Add to this the billions of fish swallowed by sharks, bass and others, and the sum total will reach nearly 2,000,000,000 bushels destroyed by feathered and finny fishermen on the peninsula in twelve months. At first glance these figures appear enormous, but let any man make his own estimate, and carefully figure it up, and he will find them under instead of over.

Employment for the Poor.

Those who can give employment of any kind to persons, male or female, young or old, out of work, at this time, should not fail to do so. There are a great many idle people in the cities who are very much in need of something to do, and who will not ask unreasonable remuneration for their services. It is not hard to find them, or to communicate with them. Thousands of them can be seen by visiting the various places where charity is distributed. It is better to furnish work than to give gratuities. Idleness not only produces individual suffering, but is injurious to the public welfare, and a cause of loss to the whole community. If you can give or find any sort of employment for an unemployed man or woman, or boy or girl, don't fail to do it.

A London Trick.

The latest dodge in London, where the water supply is not yet permanent, is the following: A scamp enters a dwelling house toward noon, and scares the females by announcing that the main has burst, and that he is sent by the water company to see that all water is immediately drawn from the cisterns. Every available tub, pail and utensil is immediately requisitioned, for the fellow tells them that they will not have a drop of water for the next forty-eight hours. While the servants are busy fulfilling his orders he pockets every valuable within his reach, and finally vanishes, after ordering all fires in the house to be put out.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The Rowing Association of American colleges has decided upon Saratoga lake for this year's race. Harvard announced her intention of withdrawing from the association after the race of the present year. . . . . News has been received that a conspiracy has been discovered in Belgrade to make Karageorgewitch reigning prince of Servia. Several arrests have been made. Prince Milan does not venture to leave his palace.....Lord Northbrook will return to England in April next, and Lord Lytton will be appointed to succeed him as viceroy of India.....The annual oratorical contest between representatives of various American colleges took place in the New York Academy of Music. Julian M. Elliott, of Hamilton College, secured the first prize, and D. J. Tompkins, of Cornell, the second.....The annual auction of pews of Plymouth (Beecher's) church, Brooklyn, netted $68,680, against $71,100 last year. The highest price was $770, paid by H. B. Claffin. Mr. Bowen did not buy a seat, for the first time since the church was organized.....The London *Times*, in a leading financial article, said that the grain trade of southern Russia was suffering great stagnation on account of American competition.

Russia advised the prince of Montenegro to preserve neutrality by all means as regards the revolt.....The southern tier poultry show opened at Elmira, N. Y., with nearly five hundred entries, and the quality of the fowls in harmony with the number. Many prominent places were represented, and the affair attracted much interest.....The section of the Brazilian cable between Lisbon and Madeira is broken.....An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Talke, Staffordshire, Eng., and five persons were killed..... The report of the Erie railway officers shows the total receipts to have been $17,667,746.49, and the expenditures $12,690,911.20—leaving a deficit of $1,353,164.77. The total cost of road and equipment is put down at $115,995,946.63..... Landis has been indicted for murder in the first degree for the killing of Carruth, the Vineland (N. J.) editor, a year ago...The Republican State convention of New Hampshire renominated P. C. Cheney for governor. The resolutions adopted call for a just, generous, and forebearing policy toward those lately in arms against the integrity of the Union, yet demanding a full recognition in practice as well as in theory of the letter and spirit of constitutional amendments and all laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof; a tariff for revenue; a currency based on coin, and which shall be made redeemable in coin; regards as conclusive the President's declaration that he is not a candidate for renomination, and with profoundest gratitude for his patriotic services, in both military and civic life, reaffirms their unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term. The ninth resolution calls the free public school system the bulwark of American liberty, and approves of Mr. Blaine's amendment to the constitution.

The gold and silver yield of the States and territories west of Missouri, including British Columbia, for 1875, was $80,889,037.....Gen. Meyer, chief of the signal service, has been awarded a letter of distinction by the international congress of geographical sciences, held in Paris.....New York city's debt is $116,773,722.09.....Counterfeit fifty-cent currency, of the issue previous to the last, are in circulation.....Minister Washburne writes a letter declining to run for the Presidency..... Col. Lamar was unanimously nominated United States Senator from Mississippi....Alexander H. Stevens is still in a feeble condition and it is doubtful if he will be able to take his seat in the present Congress..... William Murray and Frederick Myers were hanged in Pittsburgh, Pa., for the murder of Gotthardt Wahl.....Massachusetts debt is $33,886,464.

The ladies of Boston have presented handsome banners to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, the Norfolk Light Artillery, the Fifth Maryland, and the Washington Light Infantry of Washington, D. C., as momentoes of the Bunker Hill centennial. .....The freights from New York west have been advanced slightly.....The American schooner Jefferson Borden, last from Boothbay, Me., has been towed into Aberdeen, Scotland, disabled. She had been sixty-seven days on the passage, and the crew were famishing and otherwise unfit for duty. The water ration was a teacupful each per day.... Masters of vessels are warned to keep away from the whole Spanish coast east of Bilbao, as Carlist batteries are stationed at intervals all along the shore and fire at anything that approaches. ...The City of Brooklyn, from New York, ran down an Italian bark off Ireland, and sunk her, three of the crew drowning.....A bill was introduced into the Ohio House to request President Grant to dismiss his relatives from office and appoint Union soldiers in their places .... The steamship Supply sailed for Europe to collect articles for the Centennial.....There were over three hundred conversions at Newburgh, N. Y., during Mrs. Van Cott's revival.....The Democrats of Texas nominated a full State ticket, headed by Richard Coke for governor..... Frank Scott, colored, was hanged in the jail-yard at Memphis, Tenn. He died easily..... Milton McLean, white, was hanged at Jackson Tenn., and Bill Williams, colored, at Bartlett.

All the shoe manufactories of Rochester, N. Y., are shut down, as the Crispins will not accede to a twenty per cent reduction of wages..... The report of the librarian of Congress shows there are in the library at present 293,507 books and 60,000 pamphlets. He earnestly petitions for a new building..... City Administrator Brown reports the city debt of New Orleans to be over $21,000,000. An effort will soon be made to compromise with the bondholders at sixty cents on the dollar, the city issuing new consolidated bonds at this rate in lieu of the outstanding obligations.....A train filled with military recruits ran off the track and plunged down an embankment near Odessa, Russia. The wrecked cars caught fire before all the men could be extricated, and many were burned to death. The total number of persons killed was sixty-eight, and fifty-four were injured, several fatally.....Late advices from Khodjen say it is estimated that twenty-five thousand insurgent Turcomans are assembled in the neighborhood of Andijan, which is expected to be the chief theater of the war. Andijan has been fortified, and is capable of offering strenuous resistance.....Angus McIver was hanged at Winnipeg, Canada, for murder. He maintained to the last that the night of the murder was a blank to him.....At Osborn, Mo., burglars broke into a drug store and stole a bottle of chloroform, with which they drugged the whole town. They robbed both hotels, all the stores and many private residences. They secured several thousand dollars and escaped.....At Milwaukee a new telegraphic invention was tried, and sixteen messages was sent over one wire at once..... An additional horticultural building is to be erected on the Centennial grounds, to accommodate the applicants for space in which to exhibit flowers, plants, etc.....Gov. Tilden has declined to pardon Stokes, who killed Fisk..... Hugh Murray died in Brooklyn, N. Y., from hydrophobia, the result of a bite from a cat.

Gen. Curtius, who commanded the raids on the American border, has been released by the Mexican authorities..... John Knight struck his wife with his fist, in New York, knocking her down a flight of stairs and through a glass door. The broken glass cut her throat, and she died imm diately.....The direct cable is again in working order, the break having been found ab ut 124 miles from Nova Scotia..... The Pope has handed to the Bavarian embassador at the vatican a protest against the violation by Bavaria of the concordat by the enactment of the civil marriage law. The Bavarian government does not intend to notice the protest ..... A dispatch from the seat of the Herzegovinian war states that over three hundred soldiers have been frozen to death near Douza, and many are in hospital from frost bite..... Hamil, the carsman, is dead.....Austria is calling out her reserve troops, and the signs pointing to the occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians multiply, and the places where the troops are to cross the Unna river are already fixed..... Serious disturbances occurred at the place of the miners' strike, at Charleroi, Belgium. The military were obliged to interfere, and several persons were killed or wounded. A battalion of guards went to the scene of the troubles.....Burgess, colored, confined in Baton Rouge (La.) jail for killing a white man, was hanged by a mob.

When the Egyptians occupied the Zanzibarian town of Brava, the soldiers obstructed the way of Mr. Kirk, the British consul, and the Egyptian officer in command refused to apologize, whereupon Mr. Kirk ordered up the English man-of-war Thetis, and threatened to bombard the town if an apology was not forthcoming before a specified time. The Egyptian officer apologized an hour before the expiration of the time, but the Thetis was already cleared for action.....The German government has determined to liberate Cardinal Ledochowski unconditionally at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, but he will be closely watched, and again arraigned if he infringes the ecclesiastical laws..... The Prince of Wales arrived at Delhi on his tour through India..... Antoine Martens, a cigar dealer of New York, became jealous of a man named Rogers, who was somewhat attentive to Mrs. Martens, and returning from the street one evening and finding Rogers in their living room, back of the store, drew a pistol and fired at him four times, mortally wounding him. Martens then blew his own brains out. ..... The jury in the trial of Geo. D. Lord for alleged canal frauds at Buffalo, N. Y., reported that they could not agree, and were accordingly discharged.....Chas. O'Conor, the noted lawyer, who has been repeatedly given up by his physicians, is now able to move about his room aided by a cane, and will undoubtedly recover.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a petition of citizens of New York city, asking the passage of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting the appropriation of money for any religious sect. Referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, presented a bill to provide for the redemption of legal tender United States notes in accordance with the existing law. A section of the bill provides that all contracts entered into or made after the first day of January, 1878, shall be payable in accordance with the legal tender standard of gold and silver, unless otherwise provided at the time of the contract. That all national banking associations shall be and hereby is required to hold in coin as part of their lawful money reserve, on and after the first day of January, 1877, one-fourth; after the first day of January, 1878, one-third, and after the first day of October, 1878, three-fourths.

Five hundred and ninety-six petitions, signed by 29,896 persons, praying for the abolition of the bank check stamp tax, were presented and referred.

Mr. Sargent, of California, submitted a resolution that the committee on the judiciary are instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure indemnity to the United States for advances of interest paid and to be paid by the government, on account of subsidy bonds issued to the several Pacific railroad companies.

After some discussion the bill for the redemption of legal tenders, presented by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, was referred to the committee on finance.

Mr. Sargent, of California, presented the petition of 26,016 women of Utah asking the repeal of the anti-polygamy law of 1862 and the Poland bill, and that Utah be admitted as a State in the Union, etc.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, presented several petitions of citizens of Ohio, asking the repeal of the Resumption act, passed at the last session.

Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahoma, and for the protection of the Indian tribes therein, and for other purposes. Referred.

A resolution relative to the revolution in Cuba, and one relating to State rights, were also presented.

Mr. Oglesby (Rep.), of Illinois, presented a petition of citizens of that State asking the repeal of the Resumption act of January, 1875, as well as the National Bank act, and the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes. Referred.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep.), of Oregon, introduced a bill to authorize persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States to be registered as owner or part owner of American vessels.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, introduced a bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the Produce Exchange of New York in favor of the passage of the bill to appropriate $1,500,000 for the completion of the preparations for the opening of the Centennial celebration. Referred.

Mr. Cooper (Dem.), of Tennessee, announced the death of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson, and delivered a eulogy on his life and character.

HOUSE.

Resolutions were adopted referring to the committee on banking and currency and giving to that committee control of the subject of banks, banking, and currency, and the resumption of specie payments by national banks.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Frye, of Maine.—To provide for the payment of the judgments of the Alabama commission as soon as practicable after the twenty-second of January next.

By Mr. Joyce, of New Hampshire.—For a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

By Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut.—For the improvement of Stonington harbor, Conn.

By Mr. Welsh, of New York.—To repeal the bankruptcy act.

By Mr. Davy, of New York—To allow all persons on trial in United States courts to be competent witnesses.

By Mr. Douglas, of Virginia—A resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust company, and its several branches, the cause of its failure, the parties responsible therefor, etc., with the names and residences of all the debtors of the company. Adopted.

By Mr. Harris, of Virginia—To restore to the pension rolls the names of persons stricken therefrom for disloyalty.

By Mr. Caldwell, of Alabama—A resolution calling on the secretary of war for information as to the number of United States troops stationed in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana on the sixth of December, 1875. Adopted.

By Mr. Cutler, of New Jersey—Constituting Jersey City as a port of entry.

By Mr. White, of Kentucky—That all pensions on account of death, or wounds, or disease contracted in the service since March, 1861, shall commence from the date of death or discharge; also to economize in the collection of the whisky tax in remote and out of the way places; also to insure the success of the international exhibition at Philadelphia, and to maintain the honor of the nation; also to pay the soldiers and sailors who are entitled to bounty lands a dollar per acre for those lands.

Mr Randall, of Pennsylvania, reported a resolution which was agreed to, instructing the committee on military affairs to take into immediate consideration the pay and allowances of all the officers of the army, and to report whether in any, and if so in what cases, such pay and allowances should be reduced.

Mr. Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, reported a bill appropriating $1,500,000 to be completed the Centennial buildings and other preparations for the celebration. Referred.

By Mr. Rea, of Missouri.—A resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that the contraction of the currency in the manner and to the extent that it has done has been detrimental to the business of the country, and that inthe present financial condition of the country no further contraction of the currency ought to be had. Referred.

By Mr. Schleicher, of Texas.—A resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the inroads, robberies, and murders along the Mexican boader in Texas, was adopted.

By Mr. Oliver, of Iowa.—Bill proposing an amendment to the constitution to elect the President, Vice-President, and senators by direct vote of the people. Referred.

By Mr. Kidder, of Dakota.—A resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire into the expediency of opening the Black Hills to settlement by purchase from the Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Eames then said he had a substitute to offer to Mr. Randall's Amnesty bill, which he asked to have read and ordered printed. The substitute was read as follows:

That all persons now under the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, with the exception of Jefferson Davis, late President of the so-called Confederate States, shall be relieved of such disabilities upon their appearing before any judge of a United States court, and taking and subscribing in open court the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded, viz: "I, — —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic. That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. That I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will faithfully discharge the duties of a citizen of the United States."

The first political battle of the session of the House was when Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a bill to repeal the civil rights law. The motion was rejected by a vote of 172 yeas and 97 nays, not the requisite two-thirds in the majority. Mr. Blaine then moved to reconsider the vote taken, and addressed the House on the subject.

Blaine in his speech desired the exemption of Jefferson Davis from its provisions, and was willing the bill should pass, granting amnesty to all others. In his remarks he detailed at length the story of Andersonville, and laid the blame of the sufferings there to Davis. He said: I do not arraign the Southern people for the Andersonville crime. God forbid that I should charge any people with sympathizing with such an order. There were many evidences of great uneasiness among the Southern people about it, and one of the greatest crimes of Mr. Davis was that he concealed it from the Southern people.

Mr. Hill (Dem), of Georgia, replied to Mr. Blaine on the Ammesty bill. He claimed that Jefferson Davis was not the monster he has been pictured, and the Federals were responsible for the horrors of Andersonville. In concluding his remarks he said: "Let us unite to repair the wrongs that distract and oppress the country. Let us turn our backs on the past, and let it be said in the future that he shall be the greatest patriot, the truest patriot, the ablest patriot, who shall do the most to repair the wrongs of the past, and to promote the glories of the future."

Mr. Morrison (Dem.), of Illinois, introduced a bill preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payments. It proposes to retain gold in the Treasury to the amount of thirty per cent. of the outstanding legal tenders; requires national banks to retain gold paid for their interest on bonds deposited to secure currency till they have thirty per cent. of their outstanding notes, and repeals that portion of the Resumption act compelling specie resumption in 1879.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

Wages in the two Countries as Developed by the Statistics of the United States Bureau.

The report upon "Labor in Europe and America," by Mr. E. Young, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, touches especially upon one important economical topic, the purchasing power of wages on the two continents. The question for the foreign mechanic or laborer who wishes to immigrate to this country is not so much the rate of wages he can get here, as what the wages will bring, and it is an interesting point for the economist what the true purchasing power of the laborer is in America compared with Europe. If we compare two manufacturing centers, such as Bradford, in England, and the leading towns of Pennsylvania, in this country, we find the following difference of retail prices in leading articles of consumption and in the cost of house rent and board. These values are expressed in gold, for the sake of greater convenience. The laborer in Bradford in 1874 paid $3.75 for his barrel of flour; in Pennsylvania $7 for the same quality. The Englishman's beef for roasting cost him 21 to 24 cents per pound, the American's 17; English veal, the best cuts, was 24 cents, the American 18; English leg mutton 24 cents, American 16. The great standby of the laborer, corned or salted pork, was 16 to 20 cents in Bradford, 13½ in Pennsylvania. Butter was 34 to 38 cents for the English laborer, 35 for the American. Milk and eggs were about the same in the two countries.

In the above and other articles of provisions, it will be seen that the American workman has a very considerable advantage. In the cost of groceries, however, he is not so fortunate. The Englishman's Oolong tea costs him from thirty-six to eighty cents, the American's ninety-one; green tea coffee as dear as in Europe; sugar is Bradford and Pennsylvania, about a half in Pennsylvania. Good brown sugar costs the Englishman seven to eight cents, the American nine and three-quarters. Singularly enough, coal is more expensive in Pennsylvania than in the English manufacturing town, being five dollars and sixty cents per ton in the former and four dollars and thirty-eight cents in the latter. In dry goods the Englishman has no advantage, his brown shirtings being twelve to sixteen cents per yard, while the American's are thirteen and one-fifth; the English brown sheetings are forty-two cents, the American's very much cheaper, seventeen and one-third. Cotton flannel is thirty to thirty-six cents in Bradford, only nineteen in Pennsylvania. In prints, the American has an advantage, his being eleven cents, against ten to sixteen for the English. Medium satinets are, however, much more expensive in America, being fifty-eight cents to about forty in Bradford. Boots are cheaper to the Englishman, being two dollars and eighty-four cents, against four dollars and forty cents in Pennsylvania. In house rent and board, the Englishman's wages will go about fifty per cent. further than the American's, four room tenements costing the Bradford laborer five dollars and seventy-six cents to seven dollars and twenty cents per month, while the American must pay nine dollars and thirty-seven cents. If a single man, he can board himself in the English manufacturing town for from two dollars and eighty-eight cents to three dollars and sixty cents per week; in the Pennsylvania town, if a mechanic, he must pay four dollars and seventy-five cents. If the boarder is a woman, she must pay in England one dollar and sixty-eight cents to two dollars and sixteen cents per week; in Pennsylvania, if a factory hand, three dollars and fifty-nine cents.

It will be seen from these figures that the purchasing power of wages in the two countries is not materially different in regard to provisions, groceries, fuel, and domestic dry goods, the low prices of some articles in one country being counterbalanced by the higher prices of other articles in the competing country. But when the matter of house rent and board is estimated, the Englishman has a very considerable advantage, though we suspect he gets less for his money, that is, the American laborer gets better lodging and food than the English.

If we compare